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SPANISH IN A WEEK

BY

TEODORO S. ROMERO

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SPANISH IN A WEEK

BY

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T. S. ROMERO

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FOREWORD

The political and industrial changes which have followed in quick succession the advent of the twentieth century have affected few countries more than those in which Spanish is the language par excellence.

In these countries changes in administration and governmental policies brought about by various influences have aroused international interest and have been the forerunners of a new era of prosperity. They have blazed the way for rapid strides in industrial and commercial progress which must necessarily follow the opening of that gigantic engineering project, the Panama Canal.

Commerce will now rediscover Latin America, the West Indies, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands.

That is not all. In the rush for transatlantic steamship records and consequently for shorter routes to Europe, some company, seeking an exclusive European trade, will awake to the fact that two hundred miles—more than twelve hours of ocean travel—might be saved by establishing a terminus at Vigo, Spain.

Great political and industrial changes must be followed by alterations of corresponding moment in other phases of life. American and European civilization is about to be reborn in sister lands. Hence the importance of the medium, through which these influences must be exerted, can not be overestimated.

Young business men on every hand are turning to the study of Spanish because they have caught the vision. And the day is not distant when travellers, teachers, authors, missionaries, engineers, and statesmen, as well as culture seekers, will enrich their imagination and increase their efficiency by an acquaintance with the language of Cervantes.

TO STUDENTS

This little volume contains the elements of "practical Spanish" but does not aspire to be a complete grammar of the Spanish Language. Hence it will be found that in the following pages no mention is made of some of the questions which are discussed in large works, and that other questions touched upon are not probed to the bottom, as it is intended to meet only the requirements of the students of to-day. When we reflect that out of every hundred students who take up the study of the Spanish Language not more than one will have time to read a big book, it seems unjust to the remaining ninety-nine to thrust upon them the exhaustive study of books which furnish such superabundant information that the readers can not see the birds for the feathers.

The matter contained in these pages consists of practical rules which can be easily understood and will guide the student step by step from the very beginning. There is reason to hope that students who take up this fascinating study will derive great benefit from the habit of thinking for themselves and from comparing their work with the model sentences.

No attempt has been made to arrange the matter in the form of "Lessons" as each day of the week into which the book is divided usually completes the treatment of some important and distinct branch of the subject.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the assistance of several friends who have made suggestions which have improved in many respects the original "Spanish in a Week." I am thankful also for the kind attention and patronage which schools, students, and commercial houses have given to my book.

In order to provide practice in reading and translating and also to answer the many questions about Spanish speaking countries, I have introduced a description of each of the countries which use the sonorous and rich language of Castile.

Teodoro S. Romero.

LUNES=Monday

(loo-nes)

The Spanish language is pronounced as it is written.

ALFABETO ESPAÑOL=Spanish Alphabet

(al-fah-beh-toe) (es-pahn-yole)

A. (ah)	G. (hay) <i>he</i>	M. (ay-may)	S. (es-say)
B. (bay)	H. (ah-tchay)	N. (ay-nay)	T. (tay)
C. (thay)	I. (ee)	Ñ. (ay-nyay)	U. (oo)
Ch. <i>SS</i> (thay ah-tchay)	J. (ho-ta)	O. (oh)	V. (vay)
D. (day)	K. (kah)	P. (pay)	X. (ay-kiss)
E. (ay)	L. (ay-lay)	Q. (koo)	Y. (e griega)
F. (ef-fay)	Ll. (ay-llyay)	R. (er-ray)	Z. (thay-dah)

EL ARTÍCULO=The article

(ayl) (ar-tee-coo-lo)

The different forms of the article are

Singular Plural

el (masculine) (ayl)	los (masculine) (los)	=the	
la (feminine) (lah)	las (feminine) (lahs)	=the	lo (neuter)=the (lo)

The article is placed before the noun as:

el hombre=The man
(ayl) (om-bray)

el león=The lion
(ayl) (lay-on)

el niño=The boy
(ayl) (ni'-nyo)

el pájaro=The bird
(ayl) (pah-har-o)

la mujer=The woman
(lah) (moo-her)

la paloma=The pigeon
(lah) (pah-lo-mah)

la niña=The girl
(lah) (nin-nyah)

la ballena=The whale
(lah) (bal-lyen-ah)

los libros=the books

(los) (lee-bros)

los lapiceros=the pencils

(los) (lah-pith-er-os)

las plumas=the feathers, pens

(lahs) (ploo-mahs)

las mesas=the tables

(lahs) (mes-sahs)

los elefantes=the elephants

(los) (ay-lay-fan-tays)

los caballos=the horses

(los) (cah-hal-lyos)

las abejas=the bees

(lahs) (ah-hay-has)

las golondrinas=the swallows

(lahs) (go-lon-dree-nahs)

EL NOMBRE=the noun

(ayl) (nom-bray)

Nouns, as in English, serve to designate persons, animals or things.

Pedro=Peter

(pay-droe)

Santiago=James

(san-tee-ah-go)

María=Mary

(mar-ee-ah)

Marta=Martha

(mar-tha)

España=Spain

(es-pan'-yah)

América=America

(ah-mer-ee-cah)

Ebro=Ebro (river)

(ay-bro)

Támesis=Thames

(tah'-may-sees)

árbol=tree

(ar'-bol)

piedra=stone

(pe-ay'-drah)

hoja=leaf

(o-hah)

perla=pearl

(per'-lah)

EL GÉNERO DE LOS SUBSTANTIVOS=The gender of

(ayl) (hay-ner-o) (de) (los) (soobs-tan-tee-vos)

substantives

The Spanish language has three genders; masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender of substantives is indicated by their meaning or termination.

The names of males and their occupations, rivers, seas, winds, and nouns ending in the vowels e. i. o. u. or in the consonants j. l. r. s. t. and z. are masculine.

EJEMPLOS=Examples

(ay-hem-plos)

el hombre=the man

(ayl) (om-bray)

el muchacho=the boy

(ayl) (moo-tchah-tcho)

el médico=the physician

(ayl) (may-dee-co)

el ingeniero=the engineer

(ayl) (in-hen-e-er-o)

el abogado=the lawyer

(ayl) (ah-bo-gah-doe)

el herrero=the black-smith

(ayl) (er-ter-o)

el carpintero =the carpenter (ayl) (car-pin-ter-o)	el Rin =the Rhine (ayl) (rin)
el labrador =the farmer (ayl) (lah-brah-dore)	el Amazonas =the Amazon (ayl) (ah-mah-tho-nas) (river)
el perro =the dog (ayl) (per-ro)	el Nilo =the Nile (ayl) (nee-loe)
el gato =the cat (ayl) (gah-toe)	el Atlántico =the Atlantic (ayl) (ah-tlan-tee-co)
el pez =the fish (ayl) (peth)	el Pacífico =the Pacific (ayl) (path-ee-fieco)
el búfalo =the buffalo (ayl) (boo'-fal-oe)	el Mediterráneo =the Medi- (ayl) (may-dee-ter-rah-nayo) terranean
el faisán =the pheasant (ayl) (fah-ee-san)	el mar Caribe =the Caribbean (ayl) (mar) (car-ee-bay) sea
el castillo =the castle (ayl) (cas-teel-lyo)	el norte =the north (ayl) (nor-tay)
el cañón =the cannon (ayl) (can-yon')	el sur =the south (ayl) (soor)
el mundo =the world (ayl) (moon-doe)	el este =the east (ayl) (es-tay)
el continente =the continent (ayl) (con-tee-nen-tay)	el oeste =the west (ayl) (o-estay)
el Misisipí =the Mississippi (ayl) (mee-see-see-peo)	
el Tajo =the Tagus (ayl) (tah-ho)	

The names of females and their occupations, countries, islands, the names of arts and sciences and words ending in the vowel **a** are feminine. There are, however, some exceptions to this general rule.

la niña =the girl (lah) (nin-nyah)	Argentina =Argentine (ar-hen-tee-nah)
la reina =the queen (lah) (ray-ee-nah)	las islas Canarias =the Cana- (lahs) (is-lahs) (can-ar-ee-as) ry islands
Inglaterra =England (in-glah-ter-rah)	las islas Filipinas =the Philip- (lahs) (is-laha) (fee-lee-pee-nas) pine islands
Alemania =Germany (ah-leh-man-ee-ah)	la isla de Cuba =the island of (lah) (is-lah) (day) (coo-bah) Cuba
Rusia =Russia (roos-se-ah)	la isla Manhattan =Manhat- (lah) (is-lah) (man-hat-tan) tan island
Francia = France (fran-the-ah)	
Colombia =Colombia (co-lom-bee-ah)	

la pintura=painting

(lah) (pin-toor-ah)

la escultura=sculpture

(lah) (es-cool-toor-ah)

la música=music

(lah) (moo-se-cah)

la poesía=poetry

(lah) (po-es-see-ah)

la arquitectura=architecture

(lah) (ar-ke-tec-toor-ah)

tecture

la física=physics

(lah) (fee-see-cah)

la química=chemistry

(lah) (kee-mee-cah)

Masculine nouns ending in o are converted into the feminine form by changing the final letter into a as:

esposo=husband

(es-pos-soe)

hermano=brother

(er-man-oh)

hijo=son

(ee-hoh)

primo=cousin

(pree-mo)

tío=uncle

(tee-o)

esposa=wife

(es-pos-sah)

hermana=sister

(er-man-ah)

hija=daughter

(ee-hah)

prima=female cousin

(pree-mah)

tía=aunt

(tee-ah)

The neuter gender is used only to describe abstract qualities. It is formed by adding the neuter article "lo" to an adjective as:

lo bueno=the good

(lo) (boo-en-o)

lo malo=the bad

(lo) (mah-lo)

lo grande=the great

(lo) (gran-day)

lo imposible=the impossible

(lo) (im-pos-see-blaiy)

lo pequeño=the small

(lo) (pay-ken-nyo)

lo sublime=the sublime

(lo) (soo-blee-may)

ORTOGRAFÍA=Orthography (or-toh-grah-fee-ah)

Spanish orthography is absolutely phonetic. Every letter is sounded except h. The vowels have but one sound which is much more prolonged and sonorous than in English. The consonants are softer than in English.

EL ADJETIVO=the Adjective

(ayl) (ad-heh-tee-vo)

Words used to limit or modify the meaning of nouns are called adjectives. They are generally placed after the nouns and agree with them in gender and number as:

el niño listo=the clever boy

(ayl) (nin-nyo) (lees-toe)

la niña aplicada=the studious girl

(lah) (nin-nyah) (ah-ple-cah-dah)

el hombre alto=the tall man

(ayl) (om-bray) (al-toe)

la mujer elegante=the stylish woman

(lah) (moo-her) (ay-lay-gan-tay)

la flor hermosa=the beautiful flower

(lah) (flore) (er-mo-sah)

el árbol histórico=the historical tree

(ayl) (ar-bol) (is-tor-e-co)

la rama grande=the large branch

(lah) (rah-mah) (gran-day)

la casa espaciosa=the spacious house

(lah) (cas-sah) (es-path-e-os-ah)

la roca dura=the solid rock

(lah) (ro-cah) (door-ah)

la ciudad grande=the large city

(lah) (thleh-oo-dath) (gran-day)

el pueblo pequeño=the little town

(ayl) (poo-ay-blo) (pay-keen-nyo)

la montaña alta=the high mountain

(lah) (mon-tan-nyah) (al-tah)

el cielo azul=the blue sky

(ayl) (thl-eh-loh) (ath-ooh)

el sombrero bonito=the pretty hat

(ayl) (som-brer-o) (bo-nee-toe)

la corbata ancha=the broad necktie

(lah) (cor-bah-tah) (an-tchah)

el chaleco blanco=the white vest

(ayl) (tchahl-ay-co) (blan-coe)

el río caudaloso=the mighty river

(ayl) (ree-o)cah-oo-dal-os-so)

el paisaje pintoresco=the picturesque landscape

(ayl) (pah-is-sab-hay) (pin-tor-ea-co)

el tren expreso=the express train

(ayl) (tren) (ex-prayso)

el tren correo=the mail train
(ayl) (tren) (cor-ray'-o)

el oso blanco=the white bear
(ayl) (os-so) (blan-coe)

el tigre feroz=the ferocious tiger
(ayl) (tee-gray) (fer-oth)

el perro fiel=the loyal dog
(ayl) (per-ro) (fe-el)

el viento fuerte=the vigorous wind
(ayl) (ve-en-toe) (foo-er-tay)

el mar bravio=the furious sea
(ayl) (mar) brah-ve-o)

el reloj seguro=the accurate clock
(ayl) (re-loj) (say-goor-o)

NÚMERO=Number

(noo'-mer-o)

When a word names or tells of a single person or thing it is singular; when it tells of more than one it is plural.

(Singular)

la fuente=the fountain
(lah) (foo-en-tay)

la mata=the small bush
(lah) (mah-tah)

el manantial=the spring water
(ayl) (mah-nan-te-al)

la choza=the hut
(lah) (tchooth-ah)

el hilo=the thread
(ayl) (ee-lo)

el plano=the plan
(ayl) (plah-no)

el mapa=the map
(ayl) (mah-pah)

(Plural)

las flores=the flowers
(lahs) (flo-res)

las frutas=the fruits
(lahs) (froo-tas)

los vasos=the glasses
(los) (vah-sos)

las uvas=the grapes
(lahs) (oo-vas)

los pollos=the chickens
(los) (pol-lyos)

las cabras=the goats
(lahs) (cah-bras)

las cartas=the letters
(lahs) (car-tas)

The ordinary method of forming a plural in Spanish is that of adding **s** or **es** to the singular as:

(Singular)

la llave=the key
(lah) (l-lyah-vay)

la montaña=the mountain
(lah) (mon-tan-nyah)

(Plural)

las llaves=the keys
(lahs) (l-lyah-vees)

las montañas=the mountains
(lahs) (mon-tan-nyas)

(Singular)	(Plural)
la rana =the frog (lah) (rah-nah)	las ranas =the frogs (lahs) (rah-nas)
el soldado =the soldier (ayl) (sol-dah-doh)	los soldados =the soldiers (los) (sol-dah-dos)
el pollo =the chicken (ayl) (pol-lyo)	los pollos =the chickens (los) (pol-lyos)
el cordero =the lamb (ayl) (cor-der-o)	los corderos =the lambs (los) (cor-der-os)
el melón =the melon (ayl) (may-lon)	los melones =the melons (los) (may-lon-es)
el corazón =the heart (ayl) (cor-ah-thon)	los corazones =the hearts (los) (cor-ah-thon-nes)
la lección =the lesson (lah) (lec-theeh-on)	las lecciones =the lessons (lahs) (lec-thees-on-es)
la flor =the flower (lah) (flor)	las flores =the flowers (lahs) (flor-es)

EL PRONOMBRE=The pronoun (ayl) (plo-nom-bray)

Words used instead of nouns are called pronouns. There are different forms.

PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS=Possessive pronouns (pro-nom-bres) (pos-se-aee-vos)

mi (mee)	su (soo)	sus (soos)
mío (me-oh)	suyo (soo-jo)	nuestro =our; suyos (noo-es-tro) (soo-jos)
mía (me-ah)	suya (soo-jah)	suyas (soo-jahs)
		theirs

mi madre =my mother (mee) (mah-dray)
mi jardín =my garden (mee) (har-deen)
mi oficina =my office (mee) (o-feeth-ee-nah)
su pipa =your pipe (soo) (pee-pah)
su pelo =your hair (soo) (pay-lo)
su pelota =your ball (soo) (pay-lo-tah)

sus hermanos =their brothers (soos) (er-mah-nos)
sus juguetes =their toys (soos) (hoo-gay-tes)
sus ejercicios =their exercises (soos) (ay-her-thee-thee-os)
sus pies =their feet (soos) (pee-es)
sus oídos =their ears (soos) (o-ee-dos)
sus armas =their arms (soos) (ar-mas)

el mío=mine (mas.)
(ayl) (mee-o)

la mía=mine (fem.)
(lah) (mee-ah)

el suyo=yours
(ayl) (soo-jo)

la suya=hers
(lah) (soo-jah)

los suyos=theirs
(los) (soo-jos)

las suyas=theirs
(las) (sou-jahs)

The possessive pronouns, **mi**, **su**, **nuestro**, and **sus** are employed before nouns, **mío**, **mía** **suyo**, **suya**, **suyos**, and **suyas**, are employed after nouns.
(mee) (soo) (noo-es-tro) (soos)
(mee-oh) (mee-ha) (soo-joh) (soo-jah) (soo-jos)
(soo-jas)

Su and **suyo** may be replaced or strengthened by **de él**,
(soo) (soo-jo) (day) (ell)
de ella, **de usted**.
(day) (ayl-lya) (day) (oostay-th)

The student will compose examples for practice using those already given as models.

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES=Personal pronouns (pro-nom-bres) (payr-soh-nah-les)

The personal pronouns are:

Singular

First person **yo**=I;
(yoh)

Second " **tú**=thou;
(too)

Third " **usted**=you;
(oos-tay-th)

él=he;
(ell)

ella=she;
(ayl-lya)

Plural

nosotros=we.
(noh-soh-tros)

vosotros=you, ye.
(voh-soh-tros)

ustedes=you.
(oos-tay-des)

ellos=they (masc.)
(ayl-lyos)

ellas=they (fem.)
(ayl-lyas)

The personal pronoun of the second person singular **tú** and the pronoun of the second person plural **vosotros** are used in Spanish in the familiar style and also, as in English, in poetic or sacred writings.

We replace **tú** by **usted** and **vosotros** by **ustedes** which require the verb in third person singular and third person plural respectively, in the exercises of this book.

MARTES=Tuesday

-(mahr-tes)

SALUDOS=Salutations

(sah-loo-dos)

Buenos días=good morning
(booay-nohs) (dee-ahs)

Buenas tardes=good afternoon
(booay-nahs) (tahr-days)

Buenas noches=good evening (good night)
(booay-nahs) (noh-tchays)

Como está Usted?=how do you do?
(coh-moh) (es-tah) (oos-tayth)

Muy bien gracias y Usted como está?=very well, thank you;
(moo-ee) (bee-ayn) (grah-the-ahs) (e) (oos-tayth) (coh-moh) (es-tah)
and how are you?

Perfectamente=very well
(per-fec-tah-men-tay)

DESPEDIDAS=Parting salutations

(des-pay-dee-dahs)

Hasta la vista=until we meet again
(as-tah) (lah) (vees-tah)

Buen viaje=may you have a pleasant voyage
(boo-en) (ve-ahhay)

Que lo pase bien, adiós=may prosperity attend you, good bye
(kay) (lo) (pah-say) (bee-ayn) (ah-dee-ohs)

Buena suerte=good luck
(boo-ay-nah) (soo-er-tay)

Adiós=good bye.
(ah-dee-ohs)

NÚMEROS CARDINALES=Cardinal numbers

(noo-merohs) (car-de-nal-ays)

0. cero (the-ro)	5. cinco (theen-coh)	10. diez (dee-eth)
1. uno (oo-noh)	6. seis (say-ees)	11. once (ohn-thay)
2. dos (dohs)	7. siete (see-ay-tay)	12. doce (doh-thay)
3. tres (trays)	8. ocho (oh-tchoh)	13. trece (tray-thay)
4. cuatro (koo-ah-tro)	9. nueve (noo-ay-way)	14. catorce (ca-tohr-thay)

15.	quince (keen-thay)	22.	veinte y dos (vay-een-tay) (e) (dohs)	50.	cincuenta (theen-coo-ayn-tah)
16.	diez y seis (dee-eth) (e) (sayees)	23.	veinte y tres (vay-een-tay) (e) (trays)	60.	sesenta (say-sayn-tah)
17.	diez y siete (dee-eth) (e) (see-ate)	30.	treinta (tray-een-tah)	70.	setenta (say-tayn-tah)
18.	diez y ocho (dee-eth) (e) (oh-tchoh)	31.	treinta y uno (tray-een-tah) (e) (oo-noh)	80.	ochenta (o-tchayn-tah)
19.	diez y nueve (dee-eth) (e) (noo-ay-vay)	32.	treinta y dos (tray-een-tah) (e) (dohs)	90.	noventa (not-vayn-tah)
20.	veinte (vay-een-tay)	33.	treinta y tres (tray-een-tah) (e) (trays)	100.	ciento (thee-ayn-toh)
21.	veinte y uno (vay-een-tay) (e) (oo-noh)	40.	cuarenta (coo-ah-rayn-tah)	200.	dos cientos (dohs-thee-ayn-tohs)
500. quinientos (quee-nee-ayn-tohs)		1.000. mil (meel)			
1.000.000. millón (meel-lyon)					

VERBOS=Verbs (ver-bos)

The verb is the most important word in the sentence.

Spanish verbs (unlike the English) have inflections. The terminations indicate the tense, number, and person. All Spanish verbs are divided into three conjugations in accordance with the terminations of the infinitive mood. The terminations of the infinitive of the first, second, and third conjugations are respectively ar, er, ir. For example us-ar=to use, to wear; apred-er=to learn; part-ir=to depart.

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs (ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

The root of the regular verbs does not change. In the first conjugation, for the present, past and future tenses the termination of

the first person singular, present is o; past é; future aré
 " third " " " " a; " ó; " ará
 " first " plural, " amos; " amos; " aremos
 " third " " " " an; " aron; " arán

For example:

am-ar=to love (infinitive mood)
(ah-mar)

am-ando=loving (present participle)
(ah-man-do)

am-ado=loved (past participle)
(ah-mah-do)

PRESENTE=Present (indicative mood)
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo amo=I love
(yoh) (ah-moh)

Usted (oos-tay-th)	}	am-a = (ahmeh)	you love he she	} loves
él (ell)				
ella (ayl-lya)				

Plural

nosotros am-amos= we love
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	}	am-an = (ah-mahn)	you they they	} love
ellos (ayl-lyos)				
ellas (ayl-lyas)				

PASADO DEFINIDO=Past definite
(pah-sah-doh) (day-fin-e-do)

Singular

Yo am-é=I loved
(yo) (ah-may)

usted (oos-tay-th)	}	am-ó = (ah-mo)	you he she	} loved
él (ell)				
ella (ayl-lya)				

Plural

nosotros am-amos=we loved
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-mos)

ustedes
(oos-tay-des)
ellos
(ayl-lyos)
ellas
(ayl-lyas)

am-aron=
(ah-mah-ron)

you
they
they

loved

FUTURO=Future

(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo am-aré=I shall or will love
(yoh) (ah-mah-ray')

usted
(oos-tay-th)
él
(ell)
ella
(ayl-lyya)

am-ará=
(ah-mah-ra)

you
he
she

Shall or will love

Plural

nosotros am-aremos=we shall or will love
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-ray'mos)

ustedes
(oos-tay-des)
ellos
(ayl-lyos)
ellas
(ayl-lyas)

am-arán=
(ah-mah-rahn)

you
they
they

Shall or will love

This will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the first conjugation.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

Habl-ar=to speak, to talk, **habl-ando**=speaking.
(ah-blahar) (ah-blahn-do)

habl-ado=spoken.
(ah-blah-do)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Yo habl-o español=I speak Spanish
(yo) (ah-blooh) (ays-pah-nyol)

Usted habl-a inglés=you speak English
(oos-tayth) (ah-blah) (ing-glays)

él habl-a ruso=he speaks Russian.
(ell) (ah-blah) (roos'-so)

ella habl-a alemán=she speaks German
(ayl-lyaa) (ah-blah) (ay-lah-man)

nosotros habl-amos muy poco el francés=we speak very little French.
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-blah-mos) (moo-e') (poko) (el) (frahn-thays)

ustedes habl-an muchas lenguas=you speak many languages.
(oos-tay-des) (ah-blahn) (moo-tchas) (len-goo-abs)

ellos habl-an solo italiano=they speak only Italian.
(ayl-lyos) (ah-blahn) (soh-lo) (ee-tah-lee-ah-noh)

ellas habl-an diferentes idiomas=they (fem.) speak different languages.
(ayl-lays) (ah-blahn) (de-feren-tays) (ee-de-o-mahs)

In the interrogative form of a sentence in Spanish the verb is placed before the subject.

Habl-a usted inglés?=Do you speak English?
(ah-blah) (oos-tayth) (ing-glays)

si señor; yo habl-o inglés=yes, I speak English.
(seo) (say-nyor) (yoh) (ah-blooh) (ing-glays)

Habl-a él español?=Does he speak Spanish?
(ah-blah) (ell) (ays-pah-nyol)

no señor; él no habl-a español=no ! he does not speak Spanish
(no) (say-nyor) (ell) (no) (ah-blah) (ays-pah-nyol)

Que idioma habla ella?=What language does she speak?
(kay) (ee-dee-oh-mah) (ah-blah) (ayl-lyah)

ella habla portugués=she speaks Portuguese.
(ayl-lyaa) (ah-blah) (por-too-ges)

Que idioma hablamos nosotros en los Estados Unidos?=What language do we speak in the United States?
(kay) (ee-dee-oh-mah) (ah-blah-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (en) (los) (es-tah-does) (oo-nee-dos)

Dese-ar=to wish
(day-sayahr)

Dese-ando=wishing
(day-say-ahndo)

Dese-ado=wished
(day-say-ah-do)

This verb is usually followed by a dependent verb. The dependent verb must be in the infinitive mood.

PASADO DEFINIDO=Past definite
(pah-sah-doh) (day-finee-do)

yo dese-é estudiar historia=I wished, (did wish) to study
(yoh) (day-say-ayh) (es-too-dee-sahr) (is-tor-ee-ah)
history.

usted dese-ó viajar=you wished (did wish) to travel.
(oos-tayth) (day-say-oh) (vee-ah-hahr)

él dese-ó exportar sus productos=he wished to export his
(ell) (day-say-oh) (ex-por-tar) (soos) (proh-dooc-tos)
products.

ella dese-ó ser feliz=she wished to be happy.
(ayl-lay) (day-say-oh) (ser) (fay-lith)

nosotros dese-amos ir á Méjico=we wished to go to Mexico.
(noh-soh-tros) (day-say-ah-mos) (ir) (ah) (may-he-coe)

ustedes dese-aron tener dinero=you wished to have money.
(oos-tay-des) (day-say-ah-ron) (tay-ner) (dee-ner-oh)

ellos dese-aron vender géneros=they wished to sell goods.
(ayl-lyos) (day-say-ah-ron) (ven-der) (hay-ner-ohs)

ellas dese-aron tener perlas y flores=they wished to have
(ayl-lyas) (day-say-ah-ron) (tay-ner) (per-lahs) (ee) (flores)
pearls and flowers.

The adverbs **donde**=where, **cuando**=when, **como**=how
(don'-day) (coo-an-do) (como)
(in what manner) are always placed before the verb.

Compr-ar=to buy, to purchase
(com-prar)

Compr-ando=buying,
(com-prahn-do)

Compr-ado=bought.
(com-prah-do)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

FUTURO=Future
(foo-toor-ro)

dónde compr-ará usted algodón?=where will (or shall) you
(don-day) (com-prar-ah) (oos-tayth) (al-go-don)
buy cotton?

yo compr-aré algodón en Alabama=I shall buy cotton in
(yoh) (com-pra-ray) (al-go-don) (en) (a-la-ba-ma)
Alabama.

dónde compr-ará su señora los sombreros?=where will your
(don-day) (com-pra-rab) (soo) (say-myoo-rab) (los) (som-bre-ros)
wife buy her hats?

Cuando comprará ella sus géneros?—When will she buy her
(coo-an-do) (com-pra-rah) (ayl-lya) (soos) (hay-ner-ohs)
goods?

Como comprará él, al detalle ó al por mayor?—How will he buy, at retail or wholesale?

The following are the most important verbs of the first conjugation. The student will employ them in composing sentences for practice, using as models the sentences already given under the head of Present, Past, and Future tenses.

Abrazar=to embrace
(ab-brath-ar)

Acreditar=to credit
(ah-creh-de-tar)

Abreviar=to abridge
(ah-bray-vee-ahr)

Adelantar=to advance
(ah-deh-lan-tar)

Acabar=to finish
(ah-cah-bar)

Admirar=to admire
(ad-me-rar)

Acariciar=to caress
(ah-care-thee-ar)

Afiler = to sharpen
(ah-fé-lar)

Aceptar=to accept
(ah-the-p-tar)

Atar=to tie
(ah-tar)

Acompañar=to accompany
(ah-com-pa-nyar)

Bajar=to descend
(bah-har)

Activar=to hasten
(ac-tee-var)

Bañar=to bathe
(ban-yar)

Ablandar=to soften
(ab-blanc-dar)

Besar=to kiss
(bes-sar)

Abrasar=to burn
(ah-bras-sar)

Buscar=to seek
(boos-car)

Abrigar=to shelter
(ah-bree-gar)

Calmar=to calm
(cal-mar)

Acechar = to waylay,
(ah-thay-chaar)

Cambiar=to exchange
(*com-bear*)

Aclarar=to clarify
(ah-klar-ar)

Caminar=to walk
(cam-a-nar)

Acortar=to shorten
(ah-cor-tar)

Cazar=to hunt
(cath-ar)

Cortar =to cut (cor-tar)	Girar =to turn, to draw (hi-rar)
Declarar =to declare (day-clar-ar)	Gozar =to enjoy (goth-ar)
Dedicar =to dedicate (day-de-car)	Habitar =to inhabit (ah-be-tar)
Dejar =to leave (day-har)	Hallar =to find (al-lyar)
Desnudar =to undress (des-noo-dar)	Ignorar =to ignore (ig-nor-ar)
Desocupar =to evacuate (de-so-coo-par)	Importar =to import (im-por-tar)
Echar =to throw (ay-tchar)	Justificar =to justify (hoos-te-fe-car)
Emplear =to employ (em-play-ar)	Levantar =to raise (lay-van-tar)
Empujar =to push (em-poo-har)	Llegar =to arrive (1-lya-gar)
Escuchar =to listen (es-coo-tchar)	Mandar =to send (man-dar)
Extrañar =to wonder (eks-tran-yar)	Notificar =to notify (no-te-fe-car)
Faltar =to fail (fal-tar)	Ocupar =to occupy (o-coo-par)
Fechar =to date (faytchar)	Pescar =to fish (pes-car)
Formar =to form (for-mar)	Pintar =to paint (pin-tar)
Fundar =to establish (foon-dar)	Trabajar =to work (trah-bah-har)
Ganar =to gain (gah-nar)	Viajar =to travel (vee-ah-har)

ACENTO—Accent (ah-then-toh)

The accent or stress of voice falls on the syllable which has the acute (written) accent. When a word, which has no acute accent, has for its final letter a consonant, except **n** or **s**, the stress of voice falls on the ultima or last syllable. In words which have for their final letter a vowel, or either of the consonants **n** or **s** the stress of voice falls on the penultima or syllable before the last.

The Punctuation of the Spanish Language corresponds with the English punctuation.

LA PREPOSICIÓN=The Preposition. (lah) (pray-poh-seeth-e-on)

A Preposition is a word placed before a noun, pronoun or verb to show its relation to some other word in a sentence.

The following are the prepositions in common use: á, to,
at; ante, before; con, with; contra, against; de, of; desde,
from, since; en, in, on, by; entre, between; hacia, toward;
hasta, until; para, for, to, in order to; por, by; según, accord-
ing to; sin, without; sobre, on.
(ah) (an-tay) (con) (con-trah) (day) (des-day)
(en) (en-tray) (ath-e-ah)
(as-tah) (pah-rah) (por) (say-geon)
(seen) (soh-bray)

EJEMPLOS=Examples (ay-hem-ples)

yo mando flores á mi madre=I send flowers to my mother.
(yo) (man-doh) (floh-res) (ah) (mee) (mah-dray)

á quien manda Vd. dinero por cable?=to whom do you send
money by cable?
(ah) (kee-en) (man-dah) (oos-tayth) (dee-nay-roh) (por) (kah-blai)

yo mando dinero por cable á mi corresponsal en Valencia=I
send money by cable to my correspondent in Valencia
(yo) (man-doh) (dee-nay-roh) (por) (kah-blai) (ah) (mee) (coh-res-pon-sal) (en) (Vah-lay-n-thee-ah)

con quien mandará Vd. esos documentos?=with whom will
you send these documents?
(con) ((kee-en) (man-dah-rah) (oos-tayth) (ay-soh) (doh-koo-men-tos)

yo mandaré los documentos por correo=I shall send the
documents by mail
(yo) (man-dah-ray) (los) (doh-koo-men-tos) (por) (coh-r-ray-oh)

como mandará Vd. este giro?=how will you send this draft?
(com-moh) (man-dah-rah) (oos-tay-th) (es-tay) (hee-roh)

yo mandaré este giro por cable=I shall send this draft by
cable
(yoh) (man-dah-ray) (es-tay) (hee-roh) (por) (kah-blai)

mandará Vd. á su agente á comprar los géneros hoy?=will
(man-dah-rah) (oos-tayth) (ah) (soo) (ah-hen-tay) (ah) (com-prar) (los) (hay-nay-ros) (oh-ee)
you send your agent to buy the goods to-day?

sí señor; yo mandaré á mi agente á comprar los géneros
(see) (say-nyer) (yoh) (man-dah-ray) (ah) (mee) (ah-hen-tay) (ah) (com-prar) (los) (hay-nay-ros)

inmediatamente—yes; I shall send my agent to buy the
(in-may-de-ah-tah-men-tay)

goods immediately

qué enseña el maestro á sus discípulos=what does the in-
(kay) (ayn-say-nyah) (ayl) (mah-ays-troh) (ah) (soos) (dees-thee-poo-los)
structor teach his pupils.

el maestro enseña á sus discípulos á leer, á escribir, y á hablar
(ayl) (mah-es-troh) (en-say-n-yah) (ah) (soos) (dis-thee-poo-los) (ah) (lay-er-) (ah) (es-cree-bir) (e) (ah)

español—the instructor teaches his pupils to read, write,
(ah-biar) (es-pahn-yol)

and speak Spanish

yo deseo ir á España en un vapor grande y rápido—I want
(yoh) (day-say-oh) (eer) (ah) (es-pahn-yah) (en) (oon) (vah-por) (gran-day) (e) (rah-pe-doh)

to go to Spain on a big and fast steamer

desea Vd. ir á California en tren?=do you wish to go to
(day-say-ah) (oos-tayth) (eer) (ah) (cah-le-for-nee-ah) (en) (tren)

California by rail?

sí, yo lo deseo=yes, I do

(see) (yoh) (loh) (day-say-oh)

desea Vd. ir al teatro hoy?=do you wish to go to the theatre
(day-say-ah) (oos-tayth) (eer) (al) (tay-ah-troh) (oh-ee)

to-day?

sí señor; yo deseo ir al teatro en mi nuevo automóvil=yes; I
(see) (say-nyer) (yoh) (day-say-oh) (eer) (al) (tay-ah-troh) (en) (mee) (noo-ay-veh) (ah-oo-toh-moh-vil)

should like to go to the theatre in my new automobile

á qué hora acaba Vd. su trabajo en la oficina?=at what time
(ah) (kay) (oh-rab) (ah-cah-bah) (oos-tayth) (soo) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (lah) (oh-fee-thee-nah)

do you finish your work in the office?

yo acabo mi trabajo en la oficina á las cinco de la tarde=I
(yoh) (ah-cah-boh) (mee) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (lah) (oh-fee-thee-nah) (ah) (las) (theen-coh) (day)

(lah) (tar-day)

finish my work in the office at five o'clock in the after-
noon

cuando acabará Vd. ese trabajo?=when will you finish that
(koo-an-doh) (ah-cah-bah-rab) (oos-tayth) (ay-say) (trah-bah-hoh)

work?

yo acabaré el trabajo en dos horas=I shall finish the work
(yoh) (ah-kah-bah-ray) (ayl) (trah-bah-hoh) (en) (dos) (oh-ras)

in two hours.

MIÉRCOLES=Wednesday

(mee-ayr-coh-less)

DIVISIÓN DEL TIEMPO=Division of time

(dee-vis-see-on) (del) (tee-aym-poh)

segundo=second
(say-goon-doh)

minuto=minute
(mee-noo-to)

hora=hour
(or-ah)

mañana morning
(man-yah-nah)

tarde=afternoon
(tar-day)

noche=night
(no-tchay)

día=day
(dee-ah)

semana=week
(say-mah-nah)

mes=month
(mes)

estación=season
(es-tah-thee-on)

año=year
(an-nyo)

generación=generation
(he-nay-rah-thee-on)

siglo=century
(see-glo)

época=epoch
(ay-po-cah)

MESES=Months

(may-says)

Enero=January
(ay-nay-roh)

Febrero=February
(fay-bray-ro)

Marzo=March
(mar-thoh)

Abril=April
(a-breet)

Mayo=May
(mah-joh)

Junio=June
(hoo-nee-o)

Julio=July
(hoo-lee-oh)

Agosto=August
(ah-gohs-toh)

Septiembre=September
(sep-tee-em-bray)

Octubre=October
(oc-too-bray)

Noviembre=November
(no-vee-em-bray)

Diciembre=December
(dee-thee-em-bray)

ESTACIONES=Seasons

(es-tah-the-o-nes)

Primavera=spring
(pree-mah-vay-rah)

Verano=summer
(vay-rah-noh)

Otoño=autumn
(oh-ton-yoh)

Invierno=winter
(een-vee-air-noh)

EL TIEMPO=The weather

(ayl) (tee-aym-poh)

buen tiempo=good weather
(boo-en) (tee-aym-poh)

granizar=to hail
(grah-nee-thar)

mal tiempo=bad weather
(mal) (tee-aym-poh)

sol=sun
(sol)

hace frio=it is cold
(ath-ay) (free-o)

sombra=shade
(som-brah)

hace calor=it is hot
(ath-ay) (ca-lor)

el hielo=the ice
(ayl) (ee-el-o)

la lluvia=the rain
(lah) (l-yoo-ve-ah)

helar=to freeze
(ay-lar)

llover=to rain
(l-yo-ver)

montaña de hielo=iceberg
(mon-tan-nyah) (daj) (ee-el-o)

la nieve=the snow
(lah) (nee-ay-vay)

niebla=fog
(nee-ay-blah)

nevad=to snow
(nay-var)

viento=wind
(vee-en-to)

el granizo=the hail
(ayl) (grah-nee-tho)

tempestad=storm
(tem-pes-tath)

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs

(ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

Segunda conjugación=Second conjugation
(say-goon-dah) (con-hoo-gath-e-on)

The root of the verb does not change. In the second conjugation for the present, past, and future tenses the termination of

the first person singular, present is o; past í; future eré
“ third “ “ “ e; “ ío; “ erá
“ first “ plural, “ emos; “ imos; “ eremos
“ third “ “ en; “ ieron; “ erán

For example:

aprend-er=to learn
(ah-pren-der)

aprendiendo=learning
(ah-pren-de-en-do)

aprendido=learned
(ah-pren-de-do)

PRESENTE=Present (indicative mood)
(pray-sen-tay)

Singular

Yo aprendo=I learn
(yoh) (ah-pren-doh)

usted (oos-tay-th)	aprend-e =	you learn he } learns she }
él (ell)		
ella (ayl-lya)		

Plural

nosotros aprendemos=we learn
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-day-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	aprend-en =	you they } learn they }
ellos (ayl-lyos)		
ellas (ayl-lyas)		

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo aprendí=I learned
(yoh) (ah-pren-dee)

usted (oos-tay-th)	aprend-ió =	you he } learned she }
él (ell)		
ella (ayl-lya)		

Plural

nosotros aprendimos=we learned
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-dee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	aprendieron =	you they } learned they }
ellos (ayl-lyos)		
ellas (ayl-lyas)		

FUTURO=Future

(foo-too-ro)

Singular

Yo aprend-eré=I shall or will learn
(yoh) (ah-pren-day-ray)

usted (oos-tay-th)	aprend-erá=	(ah-pren-day-rah)	you	shall or will learn
él (ell)			he	
ella (ayl-lya)			she	

Plural

nosotros aprend-eremos=we shall or will learn
(noh-soh-tros) (ah-pren-day-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	aprend-erán=	(ah-pren-day-rahn)	you	shall or will learn
ellos (ayl-lyos)			they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)			they	

This verb will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the second conjugation.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part

(par-tay) (prac-ti-cah)

PRESENTE=Present

(pray-sayn-tay)

Com-er=to eat, to dine; **comiendo**=eating; **comido**=eaten.
(co-mer') (co-me-a-yen-do) (co-mee-do)

Yo com-o pescado=I eat fish.
(yoh) (co-mo) (pes-cah-doe)

usted com-e carne=you eat meat
(oos-tay-th) (co-may) (car-nay)

él com-e patatas=he eats potatoes
(ell) (co-may) (pah-tah-tahs)

ella com-e frutas=she eats fruit
(ayl-lya) (co-may) (froo-tahs)

nosotros com-emos aves=we eat poultry
(noh-soh-tros) (co-may-mos) (ah-vee)

ustedes com-en legumbres=you eat vegetables
(oos-tay-des) (co-mayn) (lay-goom-breas)

ellos com-en pan=they eat bread
(ayl-lyos) (co-mayn) (pahn)

ellas com-en dulces=they eat sweets—candies
(ayl-lyas) (co-mayn) (dool-thays)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form
(for-mah) (co-lo-ke-al)

com-e usted en el hotel?=do you eat in the hotel?
(co-may) (oos-tay-th) (en) (ayl) (o-tayl)

no señor; yo com-o en mi casa=no sir, I eat at my home.
(no) (say-nyor) (yoh) (co-mo) (en) (mee) (ka-sah)

á qué hora com-e ella?=at what time does she dine?
(ah) (kay) (or-ah) (co-may) (ayl-) (lya)

ella com-e todos los dias á las 12?=she dines every day at 12
(ayl-lya) (co-may) (to-dos) (los) (dee-ahs) (ah) (lahs) (do-thay)
o'clock.

que com-e él?=what does he eat?
(kay) (co-may) (el)

él com-e pollo asado=he eats roast chicken.
(ell) (com-ay) (pol-lyo) (ah-sah-doc)

com-emos nosotros la carne con la cuchara?=do we eat meat
(co-may-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (lah) (car-nay) (con) (lah) (coo-tcha-raah)
with a spoon?

no señor, nosotros comemos la carne con tenedor y cuchillo=
(no) (say-nyor) (noh-soh-tros) (co-may-mos) (lah) (car-nay) (con) (tay-nay-dor) (ee) (coo-tcheel-lyo)
no, we eat meat with a knife and fork.

comen ellas patatas cocidas?=do they eat boiled potatoes?
(co-mayn) (ayl-lyas) (pah-tah) (co-thee-dabs)

no señor, ellas com-en patatas fritas=no, they eat fried pota-
(no) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (co-mayn) (pah-tah-tahs) (free-tahs)
toes.

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-ro)

beber=to drink, **bebiendo**=drinking, **bebido**=drunk or drank
bay-ber) (bay-bee-en-do) (bay-bee-do)

yo beberé agua fresca=I shall (or will) drink fresh water.
(yoh) (bay-bay-ray) (ah'-goo-ah) (fres-kah)

usted bebe-rá vino=you shall (or will) drink wine.
(oos-tay-th) (bay-bay-rah) (vee-no)

él bebe-rá licores=he (shall or) will drink liquors.
(ell) (bay-bay-rah) (lee-co-res)

ella beb-erá leche caliente=she (shall or) will drink hot milk.
(ayl-lya) (bay-bay-rah) (lay-tchay) (cah-lee-en-tay)

nosotros beberemos cerveza=we shall drink beer.
(noh-soh-tros) (bay-bay-ray-mos) (ther-veth-ab)

ustedes beberán aguas minerales=you will drink mineral
(oos-taydes) (bay-bayrahn) (ah-goo-ash) (mee-ner-al-es)
waters.

ellos beb-erán en vasos grandes=they will drink from large
(ay-i-lyos) (bay-hay-rahn) (en) (yah-sos) (gran'-days)

glasses

ellas beb-erán en vasos pequeños=they shall drink from small
(ayl-lyas) (bay-bayrahn) (en) (vah-sos) (pay-ken-nyos)

glasses

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form

beberá usted vino de jerez? = will you drink sherry wine?
(bay-bay-rah) (oos-tay-th) (vee-no) (day) (her-eth)

bebérá ella la leche hervida? = will she drink the boiled milk?
(bay-bay-rah) (ayl-lya) (la) (lay-tchay) (er-vee-dah)

bebemos nosotros la cerveza importada? = shall we drink
(bay-bay-ray-mos) (noh-soh-tros) (la) (ther-veth-ah) (im-por-tah-da)

the imported beer?

bebérán ellos mucho?—will they drink much?

(bay-bay-rahn) (ayl-lyos) (moo-tcho)

beberán ellas poco? = will they drink a little?

(bay-bay-rahn) (ayl-lyas) (poh-ko)

PASADO = Past

(pah-sah-doh)

yo vendí productos importados = I sold imported products
(yoh) (ven-dee') (pro-doc-tos) (im-por-tah-dos)

usted vend-ió joyas antiguas—you sold old jewelry
(oo-say-th) (ven-dee-oh) (ho-jahs) (an-tee-guas)

él vend-ió sombreros y zapatos—he sold hats and shoes
(eh-luh) (ven-dee-oh) (suhm-bray-ohs) (za-pahs)

ella vend-ió juguetes=she sold toys
(eh-lah) (ven-dee-oh) (hoo-gav-tayss)

nosotros vendimos sedas y paños=we sold silk and cloths
(noh-seh-tros) (ven-dee-mos) (say-dahs) (ee) (nah-penos)

ustedes vendieron maquinaria = you sold machinery
(oo-say-dee-oh) (ven-dee-ron) (mak-kee-nar-ee-ah)

**ellos vendieron camisas y cuellos=they sold shirts and
collars**

ellas vendieron perfumes y jabones=they sold perfumes and soaps.
(ay-las) (ven-de-ay-ron) (per-foo-mays (ee) (hah-bon-es)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form.
(for-mah) (co-lo-ke-al)

vendió pan el panadero?=did the baker sell bread?
(ven-uee-o') (pan) (ell) (pah-nah-der'o)

sí señor; el panadero vendió pan=yes, the baker sold bread.
(see) (say-nyor) (ell) (pah-nah-der'o) (ven-dee-o') (pan)

donde vendió ella guantes y corbatas?=where did she sell
(don-day) (ven-dee-oh) (ayl-lya) (goo-an-tays) (ee) (cor-bah-tas)
gloves and neck-ties?

ella vendió guantes y corbatas en la camisería=she sold
(ayl-lya) (ven-dee-oh) (goo-an-tays) (ee) (cor-bah-tas) (en) (la) (cah-mi-say-ree-a)
gloves and neck-ties in the haberdashery.

donde vendió él plumas y tinta?=where did he sell pens and
(don-day) (ven-dee-oh) (ell) (ploo-mas) (ee) (tin-tah)
ink?

él vendió plumas y tinta en la papelería=he sold pens and
(ell) (ven-dee-ho) (ploo-mas) (ee) (tin-tah) (en) (la) (pah-pay-lay-ree-ah)
ink in the stationery store.

quien vendió relojes?=who sold watches?
(ke-en) (ven-dee-oh) (ray-lo-hes)

el relojero vendió relojes—the watch-maker sold watches.
(ayl) (ray-lo-her'o) (ven-dee-oh) (ray-lo-hes)

vendieron ellos tabaco y pipas?=did they sell tobacco and
(ven-de-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (tah-bah-co) (ee) (pee-pas)
pipes?

sí señor; ellos vendieron tabaco, pipas, papel de fumar y
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyos) (ven-de-ay-ron) (tah-bah-co) (pee-pas) (pah-del) (day) (foo-mar) (ee)
cerillas=yes sir, they sold tobacco, pipes, cigarette
(thay-reel-lyas)
paper, and matches.

vendieron ellas ropa blanca?=did they sell linen?
(ven-de-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas) (roe'-pah) (blan-cah)

sí señor; ellas vendieron camisas y medias=yes, sir, they
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (ven-de-ay-ron) (cah-mee-sas) (ee) (may-dee-as)
sold shirts and stockings.

The following are the most important verbs of the second conjugation. The student will employ them in composing sentences for practice, using as models the sentences already given under the head of Present, Past, and Future.

acceder=to accede
(ac-theh-der)

anteceder=to forego
(an-tay-the-der)

acoger=to receive
(ah-co-her)

aprender=to learn
(ah-pren-der)

ceder =to yield (the-der)	mecer =to swing (meth-er)
barrer =to sweep (bar-rer)	meter =to put in (may-ter)
cometer =to commit (co-may-ter)	ofender =to offend (of-en-der)
comprender =to understand (com-pren-der)	pender =to hang (pen-der)
conceder =to grant (con-thay-der)	precaver =to prevent (pray-cah-ver)
convencer =to convince (con-ven-ther)	preceder =to precede (pray-thay-der)
correr =to run (cor-rer)	pretender =to pretend (pray-ten-der)
corresponder =to correspond (cor-res-pon-der)	prometer =to promise (pro-may-ter)
coser =to sew (co-ser)	proteger =to protect (protay-her)
deber =to owe (day-ber)	recoger =to pick up (ray-co-her)
depender =to depend (day-pen-der)	recorrer =to run over (ray-cor-rer)
descoser =to rip (des-co-ser)	retroceder =to retrograde (ray-troth-ay-der)
ejercer =to perform (ay-her-ther)	romper =to break (rom-per)
emprender =to undertake (em-pren-der)	socorrer =to succour (so-cor-rer)
encoger =to shrink (en-co-her)	someter =to submit (so-mey-ter)
escoger =to choose (es-co-her)	sorber =to sip (sor-ber)
esconder =to conceal (es-con-der)	sorprender =to surprise (sor-pren-der)
exceder =to exceed (eks-thay-der)	tejer =to weave (tay-her)
expeler =to expel (eks-pel-er)	temer =to fear (tay-mer)
interceder =to intercede (in-ter-thay-der)	toser =to cough (tos-ser)
lamer =to lick (lah-mer)	vencer =to vanquish (ven-ther)
malvender =to sell at a (mal-ven-der)	vender =to sell (ven-der)
sacrifice	

EL ADVERBIO=The Adverb.

(ayl) (ad-ver-be-oh)

An adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective or other adverb. Adverbs are classified as adverbs of time, place, manner, quantity, comparison, affirmation, negation, and doubt.

Adverbios de tiempo: hoy, today; ayer, yesterday; ante-

(ad-ver-be-oh) (day) (te-em-doh) (oh-ee) (ah-jer) (an-tay-)

ayer, day before yesterday; mañana, to-morrow; ahora, now;

(ah-jer) (mah-nyah-nah) (ah-oh-raah)

antes, before; después, after; luego, presently; tarde, late;

(an-tes) (des-poo-es) (loo-ay-goh) (tar-day)

temprano, early; pronto, soon; siempre, always; nunca,

(tem-prah-noh) (pron-toh) (se-em-pray) (noon-kah)

never; ya, already; mientras, while; aún, yet; todavía, still.

(jah) (me-en-tras) (shoon) (to-da-ve-ab)

Adverbios de lugar: aquí, here; ahí, there; allí, there

(ad-ver-be-oh) (day) (loo-gar) (ah-kee) (ah-ee) (al-lyee)

(far) yonder; cerca, near; lejos, far; donde, where; adonde,

(cer-kah) (lay-hos) (don-day) (ah-don-day)

to where; enfrente, in front, opposite; dentro, within; fuera,

(en-fren-tay) (den-troh) (foo-ay-raah)

outside; arriba, above; abajo, below; delante, before; detrás,

(ar-ree-bah) (ah-bah-hoh) (day-lan-tay) (day-tras)

behind; encima, above, over.

(en-thee-mah)

Adverbios de modo: bien, good, well; mal, badly; como,

(ad-ver-be-oh) (day) (moh-doh)(be-syn) (mal) (coh-moh)

how; cual, as; así, so; recio, strongly; duro, hard; despacio,

(koo-ai) (ah-see) (ray-thee-oh) (doo-roh) (des-pa-thee-oh)

slowly; alto, loud; bajo, softly; excepto, except.

(al-toh) (ba-hoh) (eks-thayp-toe)

Adverbios de cantidad: mucho, much; poco, little; muy,

(ad-ver-be-oh) (day) (can-te-dad) (moo-icho) (poh-coe) (moo-ee)

very; casi, almost; bastante, sufficient; tanto, so much;

(kah-see) (bas-tan-tay) (tan-toe)

cuanto, how much; nada, nothing.

(koo-an-toe) (nah-dah)

Adverbios de comparación: más, more; menos, less;
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (com-pah-rah-thee-on) (mas) (may-nos)
mejor, better; peor, worse.
(may-hor) (pay-or)

Adverbios de afirmación: sí, yes; cierto, surely; tambien,
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (ah-feer-mah-thion) (see) (thee-er-toh) (tam-be-en)
also, too.

Adverbios de negación: no, no; nunca, never; tampoco,
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (nay-gah-thee-on) (noh) (noon-kah) (tam-poh-coh)
neither.

Adverbios de duda: acaso, by chance; quizá, perhaps.
(ad-ver-be-os) (day) (doo-dah) (ah-kah-soh) (kee-thah)

Adverbs are also formed in Spanish by adding the termination mente to an adjective.
(men-tay)

Alegre, merry; alegrement, merrily, lively; libre, free;
(ah-lay-gray) (ah-lay-grey-men-tay) (le-bray)
libremente, freely; feliz, happy; felizmente, happily; fuerte,
(le-bray-men-tay) (fay-leeth) (fay-leeth-men-tay) (foo-er-tay)
strong; fuertemente, strongly; sabio, wise; sabiamente,
(foo-er-tay-mente) (sah-be-oh) (sah-be-ah-men-tay)
wisely.

Examples of phrases in which the adverb modifies the meaning of a verb: hablar bien, to speak well; acabar
(ah-blar) (bee-ayn) (ah-kah-bar)
pronto, to finish soon; adelantar mucho, to advance consider-
(pron-toh) (ah-day-lan-tar) (moo-tchoh)
ably.

Examples of phrases in which the adverb modifies the meaning of an adjective: muy bonito, very pretty; siempre
(moo-ee) (boh-nee-toh) (see-em-pray)
grande, always great.
(gran-day)

Examples of phrases in which adverbs modify the meaning of other adverbs: demasiado tarde, too late; bastante
(day-mah-see-ah-doh) (tar-day) (bes-tan-tay)
bien, quite well; muy mal, very badly.
(bee-ayn) (moo-ee) (mal)

JUEVES=Thursday

(hoo-ay'-res)

COLORES=Colours

(co-loh-res)

Blanco=white

(blan-coh)

Negro=black

(nay-gro)

Rojo=red

(roh-ho)

Amarillo=yellow

(ah-mar-il-lyo)

Violeta=violet

(ve-o-lay-tah)

Gris=grey

(grees)

Pardo=brown

(par-doh)

Azul marino=marine blue

(ath-ool) (mar-re-no)

Azul celeste=sky blue

(ath-ool) (thel-es-tay)

Verde claro=light green

(ver-day) (clah-ro)

Verde oscuro=dark green

(ver-day) (os-coo-ro)

Morado=royal purple

(mor-ah doh)

Púrpura=purple

(poor-poor-ah)

Rosa=rose.

(roh-sah)

DINERO ESPAÑOL=Spanish money

(dee-nay-roh) (es-pan-yol)

Plata=Silver

(plah-tah)

un duro (un peso)=a dollar

(oon) (doo-ro) (oon) (pay-soh)

5 pesetas=a dollar (coin)

(pes-say-tas)

1 peseta=twenty cents

(pes-say-tah)

2 pesetas=forty cents

(pes-say-tas)

1/2 peseta=ten cents

(may-dee-ah) (pes-say-ta)

Cobre=Copper

(co-bray)

10 centimos (perro grande)=2 cents

(then-te-mos) (per-ro) (gran-day)

5 centimos (perro chico)=1 centavo=1 cent.

(then-te-mos) (per-ro) (chi-co) (thayn-tah-voh)

Billetes del Banco de España=Spanish bank-notes

(bil-lieh-tes) (del) (ban-coh) (day) (es-pan-ya)

1.000 pesetas=\$200.00

(pes-say-tas)

50 pesetas=\$10.00

(pes-say-tas)

500 pesetas=\$100.00

(pes-say-tas)

25 pesetas=\$5.00

(pes-say-tas)

100 pesetas=\$20.00

(pes-say-tas)

Oro=Gold
(or-o)

Moneda antigua=Old coinage
(mo-nay-dah) (an-tee-gah)

1 onza=\$16.00; 1/2 onza=\$8.00; 1 centen=\$4.00
(on-thah) (may-de-ah) (on-thah) (then-ten)

Tipo moderno=New coinage
(tee-po) (mo-der-no)

100 pesetas=\$20.00; 50 pesetas=\$10.00; 25 pesetas=\$5.00
(pes-say-tas) (pes-say-tas) (pes-say-tas)

VERBOS REGULARES=Regular verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-goo-la-res)

The root does not change. In the third conjugation for the present, past, and future tense the termination of the first person singular, present is o; past í; future iré
" third " " " e; " ió; " irá
" first " plural, " imos; " imos; " iremos
" third " " en; " ieron; " irán

For example:

Part-ir=to leave, to part; partiendo=leaving; partido=left
(par-tir) (par-tee-en-do) (par-tee-do)

PRESENTE=present (indicative mood)
(pray-sen-tay)

Singular

Yo parto=I leave
(yoh) (par-toh)

usted (oos-tay-th) él (ell) ella (ayl-lya)	part-e= (par-tay)	you leave he she	you leave
			he
			she

leaves

Plural

nosotros part-imos=we leave
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des) ellos (ayl-lyos) ellas (ayl-lyas)	part-en= (par-tien)	you they they	you
			they
			they

leave

PASADO=Past

(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo part-í=I left
(yoh) (par-tee)

usted (oos-tay-th)	part-ió=	(par-tee-oh)	you	left
él (ell)			he	
ella (ayl-lya)			she	

Plural

nosotros part-imos=we left
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	part-ieron=	(par-tee-ayron)	you	left
ellos (ayl-lyos)			they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)			they	

FUTURO=Future

(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo part-iré=I will or shall leave
(yoh) (par-tee-ray)

usted (oos-tay-th)	part-irá=	(par-tee-rah)	you	shall or will leave
él (ell)			he	
ella (ayl-lya)			she	

Plural

Nosotros part-iremos=we shall leave
(noh-soh-tros) (par-tee-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	part-irán=	(par-tee-rahn)	you	shall or will leave
ellos (ayl-lyos)			they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)			they	

This verb will serve as a model for the present, past, and future tenses of all the regular verbs of the third conjugation.

PARTE PRACTICA=Practical part

(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

abrir=to open; **abiendo=opening;** **abierto=opened.**

(ah-brir) (ah-bree-en-do)

(ah-be-er-to)

yo abro la puerta—I open the door.

(yoh) (ab-bro) (lah) (poo-er-tah)

usted abre la ventana=you open the window.

(oos-tay-th) (ah-bray) (lah) (ven-tah-nah)

él abre el cajón—he opens the drawer.

(ell) (ah-bray) (ayl) (cah-hon)

ella abre el libro=she opens the book.

(ayl-lya) (ah-bray) (ayl) (lee-bro)

nosotros abrimos la caja—we open the box.

(noli-sch-tros) (ah-bre-mos) (lah) (cah-hah)

ustedes abren el baúl=you open the trunk.

(oos-tay-des) (ah-brayn) (ayl) (bah-ool)

ellos abren la maleta=they open the suit case.

(ayl-lyos) (ah-brayn) (la) (mah-lay-tah)

ellas abren la cartera=they open the pocketbook.

(ayl-lyas) (ah-brayn) (lah) (car-tay-rah)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form.

(for-mah) (coh-lo-quee-al)

á qué hora abre usted la oficina?=at what hour do you open

(ah) (kay) (ho-rah) (ah-bre) (oos-tay-th) (lah) (o-fee-thee-nah)

the office?

yo abro la oficina á las nueve=I open the office at nine

(yo) (ah-bro) (lah) (o-fee-thee-nah) (ah) (lahs) (noo-ay-vay)

o'clock.

cuando abre él la caja=when does he open the safe?

(coo-an-do) (ah-bray) (ell) (lah) (kah-hah)

él abre la caja cuando saca ó mete dinero=he opens the safe

(ell) (ah-bray) (lah) (kah-hah) (coo-an-do) (sah-cah) (oh) (may-tay) (dee-nay-ro)

when he takes out or puts in money.

con qué abre ella la puerta?=with what does she open the

(con) (kay) (ah-bray) (ayl-lya) (lah) (poo-er-tah)

door?

ella abre la puerta con la llave=she opens the door with the

(ayl-lya) (ah-bray) (lah) (poo-er-tah) (con) (lah) (l-lya-ve?)

key.

porqué abren ellos las portezuelas de los automóviles?=why

(por-kay) (ah-brayn) (ayl-lyos) (lahs) (poor-tay-thoo-ay-las) (day) (los) (ah-oo-to-mo-ve-lays)

do they open the doors of the automobiles?

ellos abren las portezuelas para que suban las señoritas á
(ayl-lyos) (ah-brayn) (lahs) (por-tay-thoo-ay-las) (pah-rah) (kay) (soo-ban) (las) (say-nyo-ras) (ah)

los automóviles=They open them in order that the
(los) (ah-oo-to-mo-ve-lays)

ladies may enter the automobiles.

escribir=to write; escribiendo=writing; escrito=written.
(es-cree-beer) (es-cree-bee-ayn-do) (es-cree-to)

PASADO=Past.

(pah-sah-doh)

yo escribí cartas=I wrote letters.

(yoh) (es-cree-bee) (kar-tas)

usted escribió novelas=you wrote novels.

(oos-tay-th) (es-cree-bee-oh) (no-vay-las)

él escribió artículos=he wrote articles.

(ell) (es-cree-bee-oh) (ar-tee-coo-los)

ella escribió notas=she wrote notes.

(ayl-lya) (es-cree-bee-oh) (no-tas)

nosotros escribimos con pluma y tinta=we wrote with pen
(noh-soh-tros) (es-cree-bee-mos) (con) (ploo-mah) (ee) (teen-tah)

and ink.

ellos escribieron con yeso=they wrote with chalk.

(ayl-lyos) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (jes-so)

ustedes escribieron con lapiz=you wrote with a pencil.

(oos-tay-days) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (lah-peeth)

ellas escribieron con máquina de escribir=they wrote with a
(ayl-lyas) (es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (con) (mah-ke-nah) (day) (es-cree-beer)

typewriter.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form.

(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

escribió usted cartas comerciales?=did you write business
(es-cree-bee-oh) (oos-tay-th) (car-tas) (co-mays-thee-ah-les)

letters?

escribió ella en inglés?=did she write in English?

(e-cree-bee-oh) (ayl-lyah) (en) (in-gles)

escribieron ellos á Rusia?=did they write to Russia?

(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (ah) (roo-see-ah)

escribieron ellas á sus familias?=did they write to their
(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas) (ah) (soos) (fah-mee-lee-as)
families?

escribieron ustedes mucho?=did you write much?

(es-cree-bee-ay-ron) (oos-tay-days) (moo-tcho)

recibir=to receive; recibiendo=receiving; recibido=receiving
(reth-e-beer) (reth-ebee-ayn-do) (reth-e-bee-do)
ed.

FUTURO=Future.

(foo-too-roh)

yo recibiré telegramas=I shall receive telegrams.
(yoh) (reh-e-bee-ray) (tay-lay-grah-mas)

usted recibirá noticias=you will receive news.
(oos-tay-th) (reh-e-bee-rah) (no-tee-thee-as)

él recibirá mucha correspondencia=he will receive much
(ell) (reh-e-bee-rah) (moo-tchah) (cor-res-pon-dayn-thee-ah)
correspondence.

ella recibirá regalos=she will receive presents.
(ayl-lya) (reh-e-bee-rah) (ray-gah-los)

nosotros recibiremos una sorpresa=we will receive a surprise.
(noh-soh-tros) (reh-e-bee-ray-mos) (co-nah) (sor-pray-sah)

ustedes recibirán dinero=you will receive money.
(oos-tay-days) (reh-e-bee-ran) (dee-nay-roh)

ellos recibirán honores=they shall receive honors.
(ayl-lyos) (reh-e-bee-ran) (oh-noh-rays)

ellas recibirán libros por correo=they will receive books by
(ayl-lyas) (reh-e-bee-ran) (lee-bros) (por) (cor-ray-o)
mail.

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form

(fcr-mah) (coh-loh-ke-al)

recibirá usted giros por cable?=will you receive drafts by
(reh-e-bee-rah) (oos-tay-th) (hee-ros) (por) (cah-blay)
cable?

sí señor; yo recibiré giros por cable=yes, indeed, I shall
(see) (say-nyor) (yoh) (reh-e-bee-ray) (hee-ros) (por) (cah-blay)
receive drafts by cable.

recibirá él la carta antes del 22?=will he receive the letter
(reh-e-bee-rah) (ell) (lah) (car-tah) (an-tays) (dayl) (vay-een-tee-dos)
before the 22d?

**sí señor; él recibirá la carta con seguridad antes de
esa fecha**=yes, indeed, he will certainly receive the
(see) (say-nyor) (ell) (reh-e-bee-rah) (lah) (car-tah) (con) (say-goo-ree-dath) (ahn-tays) (day)
(ay-sah) (fay-tchah)
letter before that date.

recibirá ella su equipaje en el tren expreso?=will she receive
(reh-e-bee-rah) (ayl-lya) (soo) (ay-ke-pah-he) (ayn) (ayl) (trayn) (ayx-prayso)
her baggage by the express train?

no señor; ella recibirá su equipaje mañana en el tren correo=
(noh) (say-nyor) (ayl-lya) (reh-e-bee-rah) (soo) (ay-ke-pah-hay) (man-yah-lah) (any) (ayl) (trayn)
(cor-ray-oh)

no, she will receive her baggage tomorrow by the mail train.

recibiremos nosotros dinero Argentino?=will we receive Argentine money?
(reh-b-e-bee-ray-mos) (nos-oh-tros) (de-nay-roh) (ar-hayn-te-no)

no señor, yo creo que recibiremos dinero español=no, I think that we shall receive Spanish money.
(noh) (say-nyor) (yoh) (cray-oh) (kay) (reth-e-beeray-mos) (dee-nay-roh) (es-pan-yol)

recibirán ellos pronto la mercancía enviada por vapor?=will they receive promptly the merchandise sent by steamer?
(reth-e-bee-ran) (ayl-lyos) (pron-toh) (lah) (mer-can-thee-ab) (ayn-ve-ah-dah) (por) (vah-por)

no, yo creo que recibirán antes la mandada por tren=no, I think that they will receive first that sent by train.
(noh) (yoh) (crey-oh) (kay) (reth-e-bee-ran) (an-tays) (lah) (man-dah-dah) (por) (trayn)

The most important verbs of the third conjugation which the student will use in exercises in the same way as those found under **abrir**=to open, **escribir**=to write, and
recibir=to receive, are:
(ah-brir) (es-cri-bee)
(reth-e-beer)

acudir=to assist

(a-coo-dir)

admitir=to admit

(ad-mee-tir)

aludir=to allude

(ah-loo-dir)

añadir=to add

(ah-nyah-dir)

apercibir=to warn

(ah-payr-thee-bir)

aplaudir=to applaud

(ah-pla-oo-dir)

batir=to beat

(bah-tir)

combatir=to fight

(com-bah-tir)

comprimir=to compress

(com-pree-mir)

concurrir=to concur

(con-coor-riir)

definir=to define

(day-fee-nir)

descubrir=to discover

(days-coo-brir)

dirigir=to direct

(dee-ree-heer)

discurrir=to think

(dis-coor-riir)

discutir=to discuss

(dis-coo-tir)

dividir=to divide

(di-vi-dir)

eludir=to elude

(ay-loo-dir)

emitir=to emit

(ay-mee-tir)

exhibir=to exhibit

(eks-e-bir)

exigir=to exact

(eks-e-hir)

confundir=to confound
 (con-foon-dir)
consumir=to consume
 (con-soo-mir)
decidir=to decide
 (day-thee-dir)
interrumpir=to interrupt
 (in-ter-room-dir)
invadir=to invade
 (in-vah-dir)
omitir=to omit
 (o-me-tir)
percibir=to perceive
 (per-thee-bir)
permitir=to permit
 (per-mee-tir)
prohibir=to prohibit
 (pro-e-bir)

existir=to exist
 (eks-is-tir)
imprimir=to print
 (im-pre-mir)
insistir=to insist
 (in-sis-tir)
repartir=to distribute
 (ray-par-tir)
resistir=to resist
 (ray-sis-tir)
reunir=to reunite
 (ray-oo-nir)
subir=to go up
 (soo-bir)
unir=to unite
 (oo-nir)
vivir=to live
 (vee-veer)

IMPERFECTO=Imperfect

(eem-per-fec-toh)

The imperfect tense of the verb expresses continual or habitual past action. It is formed, in the first conjugation, by adding to the root of the verb the endings aba, for the first and third person singular, abamos, for the first person plural and aban, for the third person plural. In the second and third conjugations it is formed by adding ía, for the first and third person singular, íamos for the first person plural and ían, for the third person plural. Example:

	First conjugation;	Second conjugation;	Third conjugation
yo (yoh)	amaba; (ah-mah-bah)	comía; (com-e-ah)	partía (par-tee-ah)
usted (oos-tay-th)			
él (ell)	amaba; (ah-mah-bah)	comía; (com-e-ah)	partía (par-tee-ah)
ella (ayl-lya)			
nosotros (noh-soh-tros)	amabamos; (ah-mah-bah-mos)	comíamos; (com-e-ah-mos)	partíamos (par-tee-ah-mos)
ustedes (oos-tay-days)			
ellos (ayl-lyos)	amaban; (ah-mah-ban)	comían; (com-e-an)	partían (par-tee-an)
ellas (ayl-lyas)			

I was loving, eating, leaving, etc. or used to love, eat, leave, etc.

NOMBRES COLECTIVOS=Collective nouns

(nom-bres)

(coh-layth-tee-yos)

par=pair

(par)

pareja=couple

(pah-ray-hah)

decena=ten

(day-thay-nah)

docena=dozen

(doh-thay-nah)

quincena=fortnight

(keen-thay-nah)

veintena=twenty

(vay-een-tay-nah)

cuarentena=forty

(koo-ah-rayn-tay-nah)

centenar=hundred

(thayn-tay-nar)

millar=thousand

(meel-lyar)

ambos=both

(am-bos)

QUEBRADOS=Fractions

(kay-brah-dos)

mitad=half

(mee-tath)

$\frac{1}{2}$ un medio

(oon) (may-de-oh)

$\frac{1}{3}$ un tercio

(oon) (tayr-thee-oh)

$\frac{1}{4}$ un cuarto

(oon) (koo-ar-toh)

$\frac{1}{5}$ un quinto

(oon) (keen-toh)

$\frac{1}{6}$ un sexto

(oon) (sayx-toh)

$\frac{1}{7}$ un septimo

(oon) (sayd-tee-moh)

$\frac{1}{8}$ un octavo

(oon) (oc-tah-veh)

$\frac{1}{9}$ un noveno

(oon) (noh-vay-noh)

$\frac{1}{10}$ un decimo

(oon) (day-thee-moh)

$\frac{1}{11}$ un onceavo

(oon) (on-thay-ah-voh)

$\frac{1}{12}$ un doceavo

(oon) (doh-thay-ah-voh)

$\frac{1}{100}$ un centesimo

(oon) (thayn-tay-see-moh)

$\frac{1}{1000}$ un milésimo

(oon) (mee-lay-see-moh)

$\frac{1}{1000000}$ un millonésimo

(oon) (mee-l-yoh-nay-see-moh)

EL VESTIDO Y ADORNOS DE LA MUJER=The clothing

(ayl) (vays-tee-do) (ee) (ah-dor-nos) (day) (lah) (moo-hayr)

and adornments of women

ropa=clothing, wearing apparel; vestido=dress; falda=

(roh-pah)

(vays-tee-doh)

(fal-dah)

skirt; blusa=blouse; cinturón=belt; cuello de encaje=lace

(bloo-sah)

(theen-too-ron)

(koo-ay-l-lyoh)

(day) (ayn-kah-hay)

collar; chaqueta=jacket; abrigo de pieles=fur overcoat;

(tchah-kay-tah)

(ah-bree-goh)

(day) (pee-ay-les)

sombrero=hat; zapatos=shoes; zapatos de charol=patent
 (som-bray-roh) (thah-pah-toe) (thah-pah-tos) (day) (tchah-rol)
 leather shoes; zapatos de tafilete=morocco shoes; guantes=
 (thah-pah-tos) (day) (tah-fee-lay-tay) (goo-an-tays)
 gloves; pañuelo de seda=silk handkerchief; cintas=ribbons;
 (pah-nyoo-ay-loh) (day)say-dah (theen-tas)
 lazos=bows; manguito=muff; sombrilla=parasol; pa-
 (lah-thos) .man-gee-toh (som-bree-1-lyah) pah-
 raguas=umbrella; alhajas=jewels; alfiler de brillantes=dia-
 rah-goo-as) (al-ah-has) (al-fee-layr) (day) (bree-1-lyan-tays)
 mond pin; collar de perlas=pearl necklace; pendientes=ear
 (coh-1-lyar) (day)(payr-las) (pahn-dee-ayn-tes)
 rings; sortija=ring; anillo=ring; solitario=solitaire; pul-
 (sohr-tee-hah) (ah-nee-1-lyoh) (soh-lee-tah-reh-oh) (pool-
 sera=bracelet; diadema=diadem; reloj=watch; cadena de
 (say-rah) (dee-ah-day-mah) (ray-loh) (kay-day-nah)(day)
 oro=gold chain; abanico de nacar=mother-of-pearl fan;
 (oh-roh) (ah-bah-nee-coh)(day)(nah-kar)
 peinetas de concha=tortoise-shell comb; horquilla=hair
 (pay-ee-nay-tas)(day)(con-tchah) (or-kee-1-lyah)
 pin; mantilla=mantilla; gemelos de teatro=opera glasses.
 (man-tee-1-lyah) (hay-may-los)(day)(tay-ah-troh)

EL TRAJE DEL HOMBRE=Men's clothing.

(ayl) (trah-hay) (dayl) (om-bray)

traje=suit of clothes; saco=sack-coat; chaleco=waistcoat;
 (trah-hay) (sah-coh) (tchah-lay-coh)
 pantalones=trousers; chaqué=cut-away coat; levita=frock
 (pan-tah-loh-nays) (tchah-kay) (lay-vee-tah)
 coat; traje de etiqueta=dress suit; traje de frac=evening
 (trah-hay) (day)(ay-tee-kay-tah) (trah-hay) (day) (frahc)
 dress; sombrero de copa=silk hat; sombrero hongo=derby
 (som-bray-roh) (day)(coh-pah) (som-bray-roh) (on-goh)
 hat; sombrero de paja=straw hat; gorra=cap; corbata=
 (som-bray-roh) (day)(pah-hah) (goh-r-rah) (cor-bah-tah)
 neck tie; cuello=collar; puños=cuffs; camisa=shirt; bota-
 (koo-ay-1-lyo) (poo-nyos) (kah-mee-sah) (boh-toh-
 nadura=set of buttons; calcetines=socks; zapatos=shoes;
 (nah-doo-rah) (kal-thay-tee-nays) (thah-pah-tos)
 sobretodo=overcoat; impermeable=rain coat; bastón=
 (soh-bray-toh-do) (eem-payr-may-ah-blaiy) (bas-ton)
 walking stick; anteojos=eye glasses; gafas=spectacles.
 (an-tay-oh-hos) (gah-fas)

VIERNES=Friday

(vi-er-nes)

MEDIOS DE LOCOMOCIÓN=Means of locomotion

(may-dee-os) (day) (lo-co-moth-e-on)

Infinitive

andar=to walk;	piés=feet;	personas=persons
(an-dar)	(pee-a-ys)	(per-soh-nas)
correr=to run;	patas=feet;	animales=animals
(cor-rer)	(pah-tas)	(ah-nee-mah-les)
volar=to fly;	alas=wings;	aves=birds
(voh-lar)	(ah-las)	(ah-vays)
nadar=to swim;	aletas=fins;	peces=fish
(nah-dar)	(ah-lay-tas)	(pay-thays)
saltar=to jump;	saltamontes=locust;	canguro=kangaroo
(sal-tar)	(sal-tah-mon-tes)	(kan-goo-ro)
trotar=to trot;	caballos=horses;	mulas=mules
(troh-tar)	(cah-bah-l-lyos)	(moo-las)
arrastrar=to creep; reptiles=reptiles	(rep-te-les)	cuerpo=body;
(ahr-ras-trar)		(coo-er-poh)

Transportación=Transportation

(trans-por-tahth-e-on)

coche=carriage	ruedas=wheels
(coh-tchay)	(roo-ay-das)
autómovil=automobile	neumáticos=inflated tires
(ah-oo-to-moh-vil)	(nay-oo-mah-te-cos)
tren=train	vagones=wagons
(trayn)	(vah-goh-nays)
tranvía=tramcar	trole=trolley
(tran-vi-ah)	(troh-lay)
bueque=ship	mastiles=masts
(boo-kay)	(mas-tee-lays)
vapor=steamship	hélice=propeller
(vah-por)	(ayleth-ay)
bote=boat	timón=rudder
(boh-tay)	(tee-mon)
bicicleta=bicycle	pedales=pedals
(bee-th-e-clay-tah)	(pay-dah-lays)
motocicleta=motorcycle	freno=brake
(moh-tohth-e-clay-tah)	(fray-noh)

areoplano =aeroplane (ah-ray-o-plish-noh)	motor =engine (moh-tor)
hidroplano =hydroplane (e-droh-plah-noh)	velas =sails (vay-las)
gasolina =gasoline (gah-sol-e-nah)	vapor =steam (va-dor)
locomotora =locomotive (loh-coh-moh-toh-rah)	remos =oars (ray-mos)
electricidad =electricity (ay-layth-tree-thee-dad)	piñón =gear-wheel (peen-nron)

NÚMEROS ORDINALES=Ordinal numbers

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1° primero =first
(pree-may-roh) | 7° septimo =seventh
(sayp-tee-moh) |
| 2° segundo =second
(say-goon-doh) | 8° octavo =eighth
(oc-tah-voh) |
| 3° tercero =third
(tayr-thay-roh) | 9° noveno =ninth
(no-way-noh) |
| 4° cuarto =fourth
(coo-ar-toh) | 10° décimo =tenth
day-thee-moh) |
| 5° quinto =fifth
(ken-toh) | 11° undécimo =eleventh
(oon-dayth-e-moh) |
| 6° sexto =sixth
(sayx-toh) | 12° duodécimo =twelfth
(doo-oh-dayth-e-moh) |

VERBOS AUXILIARES=Auxiliary verbs

The verbs "ser" and "estar" are equivalents of the English verb "to be" and have the same meaning. They must, however, be distinguished carefully in their use. "Ser" is employed to indicate essence or qualities which are inherent while "estar" serves to indicate the state, condition or location of the subject.

EJEMPLO=Example (ay-hem-ple)

Yo soy español=I am Spanish (inherent)
(yo) (soh-ee) (ays-pahn-yol)

Yo estoy en America=I am in America (location)
(yo) (eh-stoh-ee) (ah-may-ree-cah)

Usted es Americano=you are an American (inherent)
(oos-tay-th) (es) (ah-may-ree-cah-no)

Usted está en Nueva York=you are in New York (location)
(oos-tayth) (es-tah) (en) (noo-ay-vah) (jork)

Ser=to be; **Siendo**=being; **Sido**=been
(ser) (see-ayn-doh) (see-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo soy=I am
(yoh) (soh-ee)

usted (oos-tayth)	} es=	you are he she	}	you are
él (ell)				he
ella (ayl-lya)				she

Plural

nosotros somos=we are
(noh-soh-tros) (so-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	} son=	you they they	}	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)				they
ellas (ayl-lyas)				they

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo fuí=I was
(yoh) (foo-i)

usted (oos-tayth)	} fué=	you were he she	}	you were
él (ell)				he
ella (ayl-lya)				she

Plural

nosotros fuimos=we were
(noh-soh-tros) (foo-e-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	{	fueron = {foo-ay-ron}	you	}
ellos (ayl-lyos)			they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)			they	

were

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Singular

Yo seré=I will or shall be
(yoh) (say-ray)

usted (oos-tayth)	{	será = (say-rah)	you	}
él (ell)			he	
ella (ayl-lyya)			she	

will or shall be

Plural

nosotros seremos=we will or shall be
(noh-soh-tros) (say-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	{	serán = (say-ran)	you	}
ellos (ayl-lyos)			they	
ellas (ayl-lyas)			they	

will or shall be

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Yo soy abogado=I am a lawyer.
(yoh) (soh-ee) (ah-boh-gah-doh)

usted es médico=you are a doctor
(oos-tayth) (es) (may-dee-co)

él es ingeniero=he is an engineer
(ell) (es) (en-hay-nee-ay-roh)

ella es alta=she is tall
(ayl-lyya) (es) (al-tah)

nosotros somos amigos=we are friends
(noh-soh-tros) (so-mos) (ah-mee-gos)

ustedes son fuertes=you are strong.
(oos-tay-days) (son) (foo-ayr-tays)

ellos son obreros=they are workmen.
(ayl-lyos) (son) (oh-bray-ros)

ellas son bonitas=they are pretty.
(ayl-lyas) (son) (boh-neet-tas)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form. (for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

es usted europeo?=are you a European?
(es) (oos-tayth) (ay-oo-ro-pay-oh)

quien es el presidente de los Estados Unidos?=who is president
(ke-ayn) (es) (ell) (pray-see-dayn-tay) (day) (los) (es-tah-dos) (oo-nee-dos)
of the United States?

quien es el rey de España?=who is king of Spain?
(ke-ayn) (es) (ell) (ray-ee) (day) (es-dan-yah)

es Inglaterra una monarquía?=is England a monarchy?
(es) (in-glah-ter-rah) (oo-nah) (mo-narke-ah)

es Cuba una república?=is Cuba a republic?
(es) (coo-bah) (oo-nah) (ray-poo-blee-cah)

es el Canada grande?=is Canada large?
(es) (ell) (cah-nah-dah) (gran-day)

son Rusia y Alemania imperios?=are Russia and Germany
(son) (roo-see-ah) (ee) (ah-lay-mah-ne-ah) (im-pay-re-os)
empires?

The verb "Ser" is compounded with a past participle to
form the passive voice. The participle must agree with the
subject in gender and number.

EJEMPLOS=Examples (ay-haym-plos)

usted es amado por su hija=you are loved by your daughter.
(oos-tayth) (es) (ah-mah-doh) (por) (soo) (ehah)

él es respetado por todos=he is respected by everyone.
(ell) (es) (rays-pay-tah-do) (por) (toh-dos)

las flores son compradas por él=the flowers are bought by
(lahs) (flor-es) (son) (com-prah-das) (por) (ell)
him.

ustedes son conocidos en los negocios=you are known in
(oos-tay-days) (son) (coh-noh-thee-dos) (ayn) (los) (nay-goht-e-os)
business.

ellos son vistos á grande distancia=they are seen at a great
(ayl-lyos) (son) (vees-tos) (ah) (gran-day) (dis-tan-thee-ah)
distance.

ellas son ovacionadas en el Teatro=they received an ovation
(ayl-lyas) (son) (oh-vah-thee-o-nadas) (ayn) (ell) (tay-ah-tro)

in the theatre

estar=to be
(es-tar)

estando=being
(es-tan-doh)

estado=been
(es-tah-doh)

PRESENTE=Present

(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo estoy=I am
(yoh) (es-toh-e)

usted
(oos-thayth)

él
(ell)

ella
(ayl-lyah)

} **está**=
(es-tah)

you are
} **he**
} **she** } **is**

Plural

nosotros estamos=we are
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-mos)

ustedes
(oos-tay-days)

ellos
(ayl-lyos)

ellas
(ayl-lyas)

} **están**=
(es-tan)

you
} **they**
} **they** } **are**

PASADO=Past

(pah-sah-do)

Singular

Yo estuve=I was
(yoh) (es-too-vay)

usted
(oos-tayh)

él
(ell)

ella
(ayl-lyah)

} **estuvo**=
(es-too-voh)

you were
} **he**
} **she** } **was**

Plural

nosotros estuvimos=we were
(noh-oh-tros) (es-too-ve-mos)

ustedes
(oos-tay-days)

ellos
(ayl-lyos)

ellas
(ayl-lyas)

} **estuvieron**=
(es-too-ve-ay-ron)

you
} **they**
} **they** } **were**

FUTURO=Future
(foo-too-roh)

Yo estaré=I shall be
(yoh) (es-tah-ray)

usted (oos-tay-th)	} estará = (es-tah-rah)	} you he she	} shall or will be
él (ell)			
ella (ayl-lyah)			

Plural

nosotros estaremos=we shall or will be
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-ray-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	} estarán = (es-tah-ran)	} you they they	} shall or will be
ellos (ayl-lyos)			
ellas (ayl-lyas)			

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part
(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

yo estoy aquí=I am here
(yeh) (es-toh-e) (ah-ke)

usted está ahí=you are there (near)
(oos-tayth) (es-tah) (ah-e)

él está allá=he is there (far)
(ell) (es-tah) (ahl-lyah)

nosotros estamos buenos=we are good
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-mos) (boo-ay-nos)

ellos están en el puerto=they are in the harbour
(ayl-lyos) (es-tan) (ayn) (ayl) (poo-ayr-toh)

ellas están en el teatro=they are in the theatre
(ayl-lyas) (es-tan) (ayn) (ayl) (tay-ah-troh)

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

FORMA COLOQUIAL=Conversational form
(for-mah) (coh-loh-ke-ed)

estuvo usted alguna vez en Europa?=were you ever in Eu-
(es-too-voh) (oos-tayth) (al-goo-nah) (vayth) (ayn) (ay-oo-roh-pah)
rope?

sí señor; yo estuve varias veces en España Inglaterra y
(see) (say-nyor) (yo) (estoo-vay) (vah-re-abs) (vayth-ays) (ayn) (es-pah-nyah) (en-glah-tayr-ra) (ee)

Holanda—yes, I have been in Spain, England, and Hol-
(ho-lan-dah)
land, several times.

estuvo usted ayer con mi hermano?—were you with my
(es-too-voh) (oos-tayth) (ah-jer) (con) (mee) (er-mah-noh)
brother yesterday?

no señor; yo estuve todo el día en la aduana—no, I passed
(noh) (say-nyor) (yoh) (es-too-vay) (toh-doh) (ayl) (de-ah) (ayn) (lah) (ah-dooah-nah)
the day in the custom house.

estuvieron ellos elocuentes?—were they eloquent?
(es-too-ve-ay-ron) (ayl-lyos) (ay-loh-coo-ayn-tes)

sí; ellos estuvieron colosales con la palabra—yes; they were
(see) (ayl-lyos) (es-too-ve-ay-ron) (coh-loh-sah-les) (con) (lah) (pah-lah-brah)
remarkable in oratory.

estuvieron ellas en coche?—were they in the carriage?
(es-too-ve-ay-ron) (ayl-lyas) (ayn) (coh-tchay)

no señor; ellas estuvieron en su magnífico automóvil—no,
(noh) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyas) (es-too-veay-ron) (ayn) (soo) (mag-ne-fe-coh) (ah-oo-toh-mo-vel)
they were in their elegant automobile.

Estar enters into the composition of those compound tenses which have the progressive form or are formed with the aid of the present participle.

The present participle of verbs which end in *ar* in the infinitive take the termination *ando*.

Verbs whose infinitive end in *er* or *ir* form their present participle by adding *iendo* to the root.

EJEMPLOS—Examples. (ay-haym-plos)

yo estoy hablando—I am talking.
(yoh) (ea-toh-e) (ah-blan-do)

usted está viendo—you are seeing.
(oos-tayth) (estah) (ve-ayn-doh)

él está escribiendo—he is writing.
(ell) (es-tah) (es-cre-be-ayn-do)

ella está pensando—she is thinking.
(ayl-lyah) (es-tah) (payn-san-doh)

nosotros estamos trabajando—we are working.
(noh-soh-tros) (es-tah-mos) (trah-bah-han-doh)

ellos están paseando—they are taking a walk.
(ayl-lyos) (es-tan) (pah-say-an-doh)

ellas están leyendo—they are reading.
(ayl-lyas) (es-tan) (lay-e-en-doh)

AUMENTATIVOS Y DIMINUTIVOS—Augmentatives and

(ah-oo-mayn-tah-tee-vos) (ee) (dee-mee-nco-tee-vos)

Diminutives.

Spanish nouns, adjectives and some adverbs are increased or diminished in force by adding certain suffixes. Words formed with these suffixes are called augmentatives or diminutives.

Augmentatives and diminutives are terms of endearment and express love, tenderness, esteem or admiration for persons or things.

The terminations that are affixed to the nouns, adjectives or adverbs to form augmentatives are: **on**, **azo** and **ote**.

(on) (ah-thoh) (oh-tay)

Feminine forms are very seldom used in augmentatives.

EJEMPLOS—Examples.

(ay-haym-plos)

hombre=man; **hombrón**=big, lusty man; **hombrazo**=huge,
(om-bray) (om-bron) (om-brah-thoh)

strong man; **hombrote**=large man; **gigante**=giant; **gigantón**
(om-hroh-tay) (hee-gan-tay) (hee-gan-ton)

=giant of enormous size; **gigantazo**=huge giant; **mujerona**
(hee-gan-tah-thoh) (moo-hay-roh-nah)

=stout woman.

The most common terminations which are affixed to nouns, adjectives or adverbs to form diminutives are: **ito**,
(ee-toh)
illo and **ico** for the masculine and **ita**, **illa** and **ica** for the
(eel-lyo) (ee-koh) (ee-tah) (eel-lya) (ee-cah)
feminine.

EJEMPLOS—Examples.

(ay-haym-plos)

libro=book; **librito**=pretty little book; **librillo**=small book
(lee-broh) (lee-bree-toh) (lee-breel-lyo)

of cigarette papers; **librico**=nice little book; **pájaro**=bird,
(lee-bree-coh) (pah-hah-roh)

pajarito=nice little bird; **pajarillo**=small pretty bird;
(pah-hah-ree-toh) (pah-hah-reel-lyo)

pajarico=lovely little bird; **perro**=dog; **perrito**=pretty
(pah-hah-ree-coh) (pay-rroh) (pay-tree-toh)

little dog; **perrillo**=good little dog; **perrico**=nice little dog;
(pay-rril-lyo) (pay-tree-coh)

casa=house; **casita**=pretty little house; **casilla**=hut of a
(cah-sah) (cah-see-tah) (cah-seel-lya)

railway guard or flagman; **casica**=lovely little house; **mesa**
 (cah-see-cah) (may-sah)
 =table; **mesilla**=small table; **mesica**=nice little table;
 (may-seel-lya) (may-see-cah)
paloma=pigeon, dove; **palomita**=pretty little pigeon; **palo-**
 (pah-loh-mah) (pah-loh-mee-tah) (pah-loh-
milla=young pigeon; **palomica**=lovely little pigeon; **mujer**
 (meel-lya) (pah-loh-mee-cah) (moo-hayr)
 =woman, wife; **mujercita**=lovely woman; **mujercilla**=little
 (moo-hayr-thee-tah) (moo-hayr-theel-lya)
 woman; **hija**=daughter; **hijita mia**=my dear lovely daugh-
 (ee-hah) (ee-hee-tah) (mee-ah)
 ter.

PARTES DEL CUERPO HUMANO=Parts of the human
 (par-tays) (dayl) (coo-ayr-poh) (oo-mah-noh)
 body.

cabeza =head (cah-bay-thah)	boca =mouth (boh-cah)	dedos =fingers (day-dos)
pelo =hair (pay-loh)	diente =tooth (dee-ayn-tay)	uñas =nails (oon-yas)
cerebro =brain (thay-ray-broh)	labios =lips (lah-bee-os)	pecho =chest (pay-tchoh)
cara =face (cah-rah)	oidos =ears (oh-ee-dos)	espalda =back (ays-pal-dah)
frente =forehead (frayn-tay)	garganta =throat (gar-gan-tah)	piernas =legs (pee-ayr-nas)
ojos =eyes (oh-hos)	hombros = (om-bros)	piés =feet (pee-ays)
pestanas = (pays-tah-nyas)	shoulders	huesos =bones (oo-ay-sos)
eye lashes	brazos =arms (bra-thoa)	nervios =nerves (nayr-vee-os)
cejas =eye brows (thay-has)	codo =elbow (coh-doh)	cutis =skin (coo-tees)
párpados =eye lids (par-pah-dos)	muñeca =wrist (moon-nyay-cah)	piel =skin (pee-ayl)
nariz =nose (nah-reeth)	mano =hand (mah-noh)	

LOS SENTIDOS=The senses.
 (los) (ayay-tee-doa)

la vista=the sense of sight; **el oido**=the sense of hearing;
 (lah) (veea-tah) (ayl) (oh-ee-doh)
el olfato=the sense of smell; **el gusto**=the sense of taste;
 (ayl) (ol-fah-toh) (ayl) (goos-toh)
el tacto=the sense of feeling; **mirada**=glance; **sonido**=
 (ayl) (tath-toh) (mee-rah-dah) (soh-neeh-doh)
sound; **olor**=smell; **sabor**=taste; **sensibilidad**=sensibility.
 (oh-lor) (sah-bor) (sayn-see-bee-lee-dad)

SÁBADO=Saturday

(sah'-bah-doh)

MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN=Means of communication
(may-de-os) (day) (co-moo-ne-cah-thee-on)

Teléfono=telephone
(tay-lay'-foh-no)

Telégrafo=telegraph
(tay-lay-grah-foh)

Telégrafo sin hilos=wireless
(tay-lay-grah-foh) (sen) (e-loz)
telegraph

Cable=cable
(cah-blay)

Correo=post office
(cor-ray-oh)

Tarjeta Postal=postal card
(tar-hay-tah-) (pos-tal)

Papel=paper
(pah-payl)

Sellos de correo (estampillas)=postage stamp
(sayl-lyos) (day) (cok-rray-o) (es-tam-peh-lyas)

Telefonema=telephone mes-
(tay-lay-foh-nay-mah)
sage

Telegrama=telegram
(tay-lay-grah-mah)

Areograma=areogram
(areo-grah-mah)

Cablegrama=cablegram
(cah-blay-grah-mah)

Carta=letter
(car-tah)

Impreso=printed matter
(em-pray-soh)

Sobre=envelope
(ahh-bray)

ALOJAMIENTOS=Lodgings

(ah-loh-hah-me-syn-tos)

Casa=house; **tienda**=store; **pisos**=story or floor
(cah-sah) (te-ayn-dah) (pe-sos)

Hotél=hotel; **garage**=garage; **cama**=bed
(o-tayl) (gah-rah-hay) (cah-mah)

Fonda=hotel; **habitaciones**=rooms; **comedor**=dining room
(fon-dah) (ah-be-tah-thee-o-nays) (coh-may-dor)

Restaurant=restaurant; **cuberto**=table d'hôte;
(raya-tah-oo-rant) (coo-be-ayr-toh)

Posada=inn; **refresco**=an aqueous beverage (a "soft"
(poh-sah-dah) (ray-frays-coh)
drink)

Comida=meal; **á la carta**=a la carte; **baño**=bath
(coh-me-dah) (ah) (lah) (car-tah) (bah-nyo)

Casa de huéspedes=boarding house; **espejo**=looking glass
(cah-sah) (day) (oo-ea-pay-days) (es-pay-ho)

Cuarto amueblado=furnished room; **silla**=chair
(coo-ar-toh) (ah-moo-ay-blahh-doh) (se-lyah)

Pensión=pension; **menú**=menu; **mesa**=table
(pen-se-on) (may-noe) (meh-sah)

Aduana=custom-house; **registro**=inspection
(ah-doo-ah-nah) (ray-hees-troh)

Derechos de aduana=custom-house duties; **mozo**=porter.
(day-ray-tchos) (day) (ah-doo-ah-nah) (moh-tho)

Estación=station; **andén**=platform; **billete**=ticket
(es-tah-thee-on) (an-dayn) (be-i-lyeth-tay)

Sala de espera=waiting room; **facturar**=to check baggage
(sah-lah-) (day) (es-payr-ah) (fac-too-rar)

Hora de llegada=time of arrival; **equipages**=baggage
(oh-rah) (day) (l-lyay-gah-dah) (ay-ke-pah-hays)

Hora de salida=hour of departure.
(o-rah) (day) (sal-e-dah)

VERBOS AUXILIARES=Auxiliary verbs (ver-bos) (ah-oo-ze-le-ah-res)

Haber=to have;
(ah-ber)

Tener=to have
(tay-ner)

These two verbs have the same meaning as the English verb "to have". The chief difference lies in their use. **Haber** is employed as an auxiliary to form the compound tenses of other verbs while **tener** is employed to denote possession.

EJEMPLOS=Examples (ay-hem-plos)

Yo he comido frutas=I have eaten fruit
(yoh) (ay) (coh-me-do) (froo-tas)

Yo tengo flores=I have flowers
(yoh) (tayn-goh) (flor-es)

Usted ha tomado café=you have taken coffee
(oos-tayth) (ah) (to-mah-doh) (cah-fay')

Usted tiene buenos cigarros=you have good cigars
(oos-tayth) (te-ay-nay) (boo-ay-nos) (the-gah-r-ros)

The Spanish past participle is formed by adding the termination **ado** to the root of verbs which end in **ar** in the infinitive mood, and by adding **ido** to the root of verbs which have **er** or **ir** for the termination of the infinitive.

Haber=to have;
(ah-ber)

habiendo=having;
(ah-be-en-do)

habido=had
(ah-be-doh)

PRESENTE=Present

(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

yo he=I have;
(yoh) (ay)

usted (oos-tayth)	ha=	you have
él (ell)		he
ella (ayl-lyah)		she

has

Plural

nosotros hemos=we have
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-days)	han=	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)		they
ellas (ayl-lyas)		they

have

As we shall have occasion to use only the present tense of **haber** at this stage, we shall not introduce the other tenses at this time.

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part

(par-tay) (prac-te-cah)

PRESENTE=Present

(pray-sayn-tay)

yo he hablado siempre español con mis discípulos=I have always spoken Spanish with my pupils.
(yoh) (ay) (ah-blah-doh) (seem-pray) (es-pah-nyol) (eon) (mees) (dis-thee-poo-los)

usted ha recibido pocas cartas=you have received few letters
(oos-tayth) (ah) (ray-thee-be-doh) (poc-as) (car-tas)

él ha estado aquí hace 10 minutos=he was here ten minutes ago
(ell) (ah) (es-tah-do) (ah-ke) (ath-ay) (dee-ayth) (me-noo-tos)

ella ha visitado á sus hermanos=she has visited her brothers
(ayl-lyah) (ah) (ve-see-tah-doh) (ah) (soos) (er-mah-nos)

nosotros hemos vendido mucho=we have sold much
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos) (vay-de-do) (moo-cho)

ustedes han comprado caro=you have bought at a high price
(oos-tay-days) (an) (com-prah-doh) (cah-roh)

ellos han pintado paisajes bonitos=they have painted beautiful landscapes.
(ayl-lyos) (an) (peen-tah-doh) (pah-e-sah-hea) (boh-ne-tos)

ellas han tocado el piano=they have played the piano.
(ayl-lyas) (an) (toh-cah-doh) (ayl) (pe-ah-noh)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA=Interrogative form.
(for-mah) (in-ter-ro-gah-tee-vah)

ha allegado el correo?=has the mail arrived?
(ah) (l-lya)-gah-doh) (ayl) (cor-ray-oh)

ha comido usted con ella?=have you dined with her?
(ha) (coh-me-doh) (oos-tayth) (con) (ayl-lyah)

ha llovido mucho?=has it rained very much?
(ah) (l-lyoh-ve-doh) (moo-choh)

hemos recibido hoy algún cablegrama?=have we received any cablegram today?
(ay-mos) (ray-thee-be-doh) (o-e) (al-goo-n) (cah-blay-grah-mah)

han pagado ellos sus cuentas?=have they paid their bills?
(an) (pah-gah-doh) (ayl-lyos) (soos) (coo-ayn-tas)

han visto ellas los nuevos modelos?=Have they seen the new styles?
(an) (vis-toh) (ayl-lyas) (los) (noo-ay-ros) (moh-day-loa)

han edificado mucho en los alrededores?=Have they built extensively in that district?
(an) (ay-dee-fee-cah-doh) (moot-choh) (en) (los) (al-ray-day-doh-res)

Haber has also a particular idiomatic use expressive of duty or necessity. It is then invariably followed by the preposition **de**.

EJEMPO=Examples.
(ay-haym-plos)

yo he de ir=I must go.
(yoh) (ey) (day) (ir)

usted ha de mandar=you need to send.
(oos-tayth) (ah) (day) (man-dar)

él ha de venir=he must come.
(ell) (ah) (day) (vay-nir)

ella ha de mirar=she has to look.
(ayl-lyah) (ah) (day) (me-rar)

nosotros hemos de ceder=we must yield.
(noh-soh-tros) (ay-mos) (day) (thay-der)

ustedes han de cerrar=you have to close.
(oos-tay-days) (an) (day) (they-r-rar)

ellos han de traerlo=they must bring it.
(ayl-lyos) (an) (day) (trah-er-loh)

ellas han de llamar á Elenita=they have to call Nelly
(ayl-lyas) (an) (day) (1-lyah-mar) (ah) (ay-lay-ne-tah)

Tener=to have; **teniendo**=having; **tenido**=had
(tay-ner) (tay-nee-en-doh) (tay-nee-doh)

PRESENTE=Present
(pray-sayn-tay)

Singular

Yo tengo=I have
(yoh) (ten-goh)

usted (oos-tayth)	{	tiene=	{	you have
él (ell)				he
ella (ayl-lyah)				she

} has

Plural

nosotros tenemos=we have
(noh-soh-tros) (tay-nay-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	{	tienen=	{	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)				they
ellas (ayl-lyah)				they

} have

PASADO=Past
(pah-sah-doh)

Singular

Yo tuve=I had
(yoh) (too-vay)

usted (oos-tayth)	{	tuvo=	{	you
él (ell)				he
ella (ayl-lyah)				she

} had

Plural

nosotros tuvimos=we had
(noh-soh-tros) (too-vemos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	{	tuvieron=	{	you
ellos (ayl-lyos)				they
ellas (ayl-lyah)				they

} had

FUTURO=Future

(foo-tooh-roh)

Singular

Yo tendré=I shall or will have

(yoh) (ten-dräy)

usted (oos-tayth)	tendrá=	(ten-drah)	you he she	shall or will have
él (ell)				
ella (ayl-lyah)				

Plural

nosotros tendremos=we shall or will have

(noh-soh-tros) (ten-dräy-mos)

ustedes (oos-tay-des)	tendrán=	(ten-dran)	you they they	shall or will have
ellos (ayl-lyos)				
ellas (ayl-lyas)				

PARTE PRÁCTICA=Practical part

(par-tay) (prac-tee-cah)

yo tengo un caballo blanco=I have a white horse

(yoh) (ten-goh) (oon) (cah-bah-l-lyoh) (blan-coh)

usted tiene un magnífico tronco de caballos=you have a
(oos-tayth) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (mag-nee-fee-co) (tron-co) (day) (cah-bah-l-lyos)
splendid team of horses

él tiene un perro de caza=he has a hunting dog

(ell) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (pay-r-roh) (day) (cah-thah)

ella tiene un pájaro que canta=she has a bird which sings

(ayl-lyah) (tee-ay-nay) (oon) (pah-hah-roh) (kay) (can-tah)

nosotros tenemos vacas y toros=we have cows and bulls

(noh-soh-tros) (tay-nay-mos) (vah-cas) (ee) (to-ros)

ustedes tiene pavos y pollos=you have turkeys and chickens

(oos-tay-des) (tee-ay-nen) (pah-vos) (ee) (pol-lyos)

ellos tienen mulas y burros=they have mules and donkeys

(ayl-lyos) (tee-ay-nen) (moo-las) (ee) (boo-r-ros)

ellas tienen gatos y palomas=they have cats and pigeons

(ayl-lyas) (tee-ay-nén) (gah-tos) (ee) (pah-loh-mas)

PARTE COLOQUIAL=Conversational part
(par-tay) (coh-loh-ke-al)

PASADO=Past.
(pah-sah-doh)

tuvo usted noticias en el correo de ayer?=did you receive
(too-voh) (oos-tayth) (noh-teeth-e-as) (en) (ayl) (cor-ay-oh) (day) (ah-jer)
news in yesterdays mail?

sí señor; tuve buenas noticias en tres cartas=yes, I received
(see) (say-nyor) (too-ray) (boo-ay-nas) (noh-teeth-e-as) (en) (tres) (car-tas)
good news in three letters.

tuvo ella negocios?=did she transact business?
(too-voh) (ayl-lyah) (nay-goh-thee-os)

sí señor; ella tuvo mucho tiempo los negocios de su padre=
(see) (say-nyor) (ayl-lyah) (too-voh) (moo-tchoh) (tee-em-poh) (los) (naygoh-thee-os) (day (soo)
(pah-dray)

yes, she carried on the business of her father for long
time.

tuvo él recompensas por su trabajo?=did he receive com-
(too-voh) (ell) (ray-eon-pen-sas) (por) (soo) (trah-bah-joh)
pensation for his work?

sí, él tuvo premios y ganó mucho dinero=yes, he received
(see) (ell) (too-voh) (dray-mee-os) (ee) (gah-noh) (moo-choh) (dee-nayroh)
prizes and earned a great deal of money.

Tener is used to form a particular idiomatic expression
indicative of duty or necessity. It is then invariably fol-
lowed by the preposition que.

EJEMPLO=Example.
(ay-haym-plos)

él tendrá que hacerlo=he will have to do it.
(ell) (ten-drah) (kay) (hath-ayr-loh)

nosotros tendremos que salir=we shall have to go out.
(noh-so-tros) (tayn-dray-mos) (kay) (sah-lir)

ellas tendrán que estudiar=they will have to study.
(ayl-lyas) (ten-dran) (kay) (es-too-dee-ar)

Tener also is used instead of the verb to be in the follow-
(tay-ner)
ing expressions relating to persons:

tener calor=to be warm.
(tay-ner) (cah-lor)

tener sueño=to be sleepy.
(tay-ner) (soo-ay-nyo)

tener miedo=to be afraid.
(tay-ner) (mee-ay-doh)

tener sed=to be thirsty.
(tay-ner) (sayth)

tener ganas de=to be desirous oftener
(tay-ner) (gah-nas) (day) **frío**=to be cold.
(tay-ner) (free-oh)

tener hambre=to be hungry.
(tay-ner) (am-bray)

tener razón=to be right.
(tay-ner) (rah-thon)

CONDICIONAL=Conditional (con-dee-thee-oh-nal)

The conditional tense of the verb is used to express conditional action and is formed in all verbs by adding to the infinitive mood the endings *ía* for the first and third person singular, *íamos* for the first person plural and *ían* for the third person plural.

Example.

Yo, usted amaría; nosotros amaríamos; ustedes amarían—
(yoh) (oos-tay-th) (ah-mah-ri-ah) (noh-soh-tros) (ah-mah-reeah-mos) (oos-tay-days) (ah-mah-ree-an)

I, (you, we, you) should love.

EL RELOJ=the watch, clock (ayl) (ray-loh)

reloj de bolsillo=pocket watch. **reloj de pared**=wall clock.
(ray-loh) (day) (bol-see-l-lyoh) (ray-loh) (day) (pah-rayd)

reloj de señora=ladies watch. **reloj de torre**=tower clock.
(ray-loh) (day) (say-nyo-rah) (ray-loh) (day) (toh-r-ray)

reloj despertador=alarm clock. **dar cuerda**=to wind.
(ray-loh) (des-per-tah-dor) (dar) (coo-er-dah)

manillas=hands, **anda bien**=runs well, **anda mal**=doesn't
(mah-nee-l-lyas) (an-dah) (been-en) (an-dah) (mal)
run well, se adelanta=it runs too fast, **se atrasa**=it runs
(say) (a-dya-lan-tah) (say) (ah-trah-sah)

slowly.

QUE HORA ES?=What time is it? (kay) (oh-rah) (es)

es la una=it is one o'clock, **son las dos**=it is two o'clock.
(es) (lah) (oo-nah) (son) (las) (dos)

son las tres y cinco=it is five minutes after three.
(son) (las) (tres) (e) (theen-coh)

son las cinco y cuarto=it is quarter after five.
(son) (las) (theen-coh) (e) (koo-ar-toh)

son las siete y media=it is half past seven.
(son) (la) (see-ay-tay) (e) (may-de-ah)

son las ocho menos veinte=it is twenty minutes of eight.
(son) (las) (oh-tchoh) (may-nos) (vay-en-tay)

son las nueve menos cuarto=it is a quarter of nine.
(son) (las) (noo-ay-vay) (may-nos) (koo-ar-to)

COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS=Comparatives and Superlatives.

There are three degrees of comparision, **el positivo**=the positive, **el comparativo**=the comparative, and **el superlativo**=the superlative.

The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simplest form.

The comparative degree of an adjective is that modification of it by means of which we show that one thing has more of a quality than another.

The comparative degree is formed by placing one of the adverbs **más**=more; **menos**=less; or **tan**=as; before the adjective.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.

bonito=pretty; **más bonito**=prettier; **menos bonito**=less pretty; **tan bonito**=as pretty; **feo**=ugly; **más feo**=uglier; **menos feo**=less ugly; **tan feo**=as ugly; **grande**=great, big; **más grande**=greater, bigger; **menos grande**=less great; **tan grande**=as great; **pequeño**=small; **más pequeño**=smaller; **menos pequeño**=less small; **tan pequeño**=as small; **alto**=high, tall; **más alto que**=taller than; **menos alto que**=less tall than; **tan alto como**=as high as; **blanco**=white; **más blanco que**=whiter than; **menos blanco que**=less white than; **tan blanco como**=as white as; **negro**=black; **más negro que**=more black than; **menos negro que**=less black than; **tan negro como**=as black as.

The superlative degree of an adjective is that modification of it by means of which we show that a thing has the most of a quality.

The superlative degree is formed in Spanish either by placing the adverb **muy**=very, before the adjective, or by adding the termination **ísimo**, to the positive degree.

EJEMPLOS=Examples.

	(ay-haym-plos)
largo =long; muy largo =very long; languísimo =longest;	(lar-goh) (moo-ee) (lar-goh) (lar-gee-see-moh)
corto =short; muy corto =very short; cortísimo =shortest;	(cor-toh) (moo-ee) (cor-toh) (cor-tee-see-moh)
ancho =broad; muy ancho =very broad; anchísimo =broad-	(an-tchoh) (moo-ee) (an-tchoh) (an-tchee-see-moh)
estrecho =narrow; muy estrecho =very narrow; estre-	(ays-tray-tchoh) (moo-ee) (ays-tray-tchoh) (ays-tray-
chísimo =narrowest; grueso =thick; muy grueso =very	tchee-see-moh) (groo-ay-soh) (moo-ee) (groo-ay-soh)
thick ; gruesísimo =thickest; delgado =thin; muy delgado =	(groo-ay-see-see-moh) (dayl-gah-doh) (moo-ee) (dayl-gah-doh)
very thin ; delgadísimo =thinnest; profundo =deep; muy	(dayl-gah-dce-see-moh) (proh-foon-doh) (moo-ee)
profundo =very deep; profundísimo =deepest; pesado =	(proh-foon-doh) (pro-foon-dee-see-moh) (pay-sah-doh)
heavy ; muy pesado =very heavy; pesadísimo =heaviest;	(moo-ee) (pay-sah-doh) (pay-sah-dee-see-moh)
ligero =light; muy ligero =very light; ligerísimo =lightest;	(lee-hay-roh) (moo-ee) (lee-hay-roh) (lee-hay-ree-see-moh)
duro =hard; muy duro =very hard; durísimo =hardest;	(doo-roh) (moo-ee) (doo-roh) (doo-ree-see-moh)
blando =soft; muy blando =very soft; blandísimo =softest;	(blan-doh) (moo-ee) (blan-doh) (blan-dee-see-moh)
limpio =clean; muy limpio =very clean; limpísimo =cleanest.	(leem-peh-oh) (moo-ee) (leem-peh-oh) (leem-peh-see-moh)
oscuro =dark; muy oscuro =very dark; oscurísimo =darkest;	(os-cooh-roh) (moo-ee) (os-coo-roh) (os-coo-ree-see-moh)
claro =light; muy claro =very light; clarísimo =lightest;	(clah-roh) (moo-ee) (clah-roh) (clah-ree-see-moh)
mojado =wet; muy mojado =very wet; mojadísimo =wet-	(moh-hah-doh) (moo-ee) (moh-hah-doh) (moh-hah-dee-see-moh)
test ; seco =dry; muy seco =very dry; sequísimo =dryest;	(say-coh) (moo-ee) (say-coh) (say-kee-see-moh)
lleno =full; muy lleno =very full; llenísimo =fullest; maduro	(l-yay-noh) (moo-ee) (l-yay-noh) (l-yay-nee-see-moh) (mah-doo-roh)
=ripe ; muy maduro =very ripe; madurísimo =ripest; verde	(moo-ee) (mah-doo-roh) (mah-doo-ree-see-moh) (vayr-day)
=green ; muy verde =very green; verdísimo =greenest; útil	(moo-ee) (vayr-day) (vayr-dee-see-moh) (oo-teel)
=useful ; muy útil =very useful; utilísimo =most useful;	(moo-ee) (oo-teel) (oo-tee-lee-see-moh)
débil =weak; muy débil =very weak; débilísimo =weakest.	(day-beel) (moo-ee) (day-beel) (day-bee-lee-see-moh)

DOMINGO=Sunday

(doh-min-goh)

(Since Sunday is a day of rest the author would suggest that the lesson be postponed until the following day.)

CORRESPONDENCIA POR CORREO=Mail Correspondence

(coh-r-res-pon-den-thee-ah) (por) (coh-r-ray-oh)

Formas para empezar una carta=Forms for beginning
(for-mas) (pah-rah) (em-pay-thar) (oo-nah) (cart-tah)
a letter

Fecha=Date

(fay-tchah)

Nombre y dirección=Name and address

(nom-bra-) (ae) (dee-rec-thee-on)

Encabezamientos=Head lines

(en-cah-bay-thah-mee-en-tos)

Señor; Señores=Mr.; Messrs.

(say-nyor) (say-nyor-es)

Señora; Señorita=Madam; Miss

(say-nyo-rah) (say-nyo-re-tah)

Muy Señor { mío
(mee-oh)
nuestro
(noo-es-tro) } =Dear Sir

Muy Señores { míos
(mee-os)
nuestros
(noo-es-tros) } =Dear Sirs; Gentlemen

Muy Señora { mía
(mee-ah)
nuestra
(noo-es-trah) } =Madam; Dear Madam

Distinguido Señor mío=My distinguished Sir

(dis-tin-ge-doh) (say-nyor) (mee-o)

Distinguida { señora
(say-nyo-rah)
señorita
(say-nyo-ree-tah) } =Madam

Mi (mee)	distinguido (dis-tin-ghee-doh) querido (kay-ree-doh) apreciado (ah-pray-thee-ah-doh)	amigo = my (ah-mee-goh)	distinguished dear appreciated	friend
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Mi querido (mee) (kay-ree-doh)	padre; esposo (pah-dray) (es-poh-soh) hijo; hermano (s-hoh) (er-mah-noh) tío; primo (tee-oh) (pree-moh)	My dear	father; husband son; brother uncle; cousin
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Mi querida (mee) (kay-ree-dah)	madre; esposa (mah-dray) (es-poh-sah) hija; hermana (e-hah) (er-mah-nah) tía; prima (tee-ah) (pree-mah)	My dear	mother; wife daughter; sister aunt; cousin
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Formulas de despedida=Forms of closing
(for-moo-las) (day) (des-pay-dee-dah)

Su af.mo (afectisimo)=very sincerely yours
(soo) (ahf-ayth-tee-see-moh) (ahf-ayth-tee-see-moh)

Quedo de (kay-deh) (day)	Usted (oos-tayth) Ustedes (oos-tay-des)	su af.mo y S. S. =I remain very truly (soo) (ahf-ayth-tee-moo) (ee) say-gooro) (sayr-vee-dor) yours
------------------------------------	--	---

Seguro Servidor=Devoted servant
(say-goo-roh) (sayr-vee-dor)

Sirvase aceptar mi más alta consideración=With assurance
(sir-vah-say) (ath-ayp-tar) (mees) (mas) (al-tah) (con-see-day-rah-thee-on)
of my highest consideration

Sirvase señora aceptar mis más respetuosos saludos=Kindly
(sir-vah-say) (say-nyo-rah) (ah-thayp-tar) (mis) (mas) (res-pay-too-oh-sos) (sah-loo-dos)
accept my most respectful salutations.

VERBOS IRREGULARES=Irregular verbs
(ver-bos) (e-tray-goo-lah-res)

Spanish irregular verbs are numerous. Their conjugation undergoes changes either in the roots, the terminations or both.

Below will be found the conjugations in the Present, Past, and Future tenses of the Indicative Mood of the most frequently used irregular verbs.

Hacer=to make, to do

(ath-er)

Haciendo=making, doing
(ath-e-en-doh)

Hecho=made, done
(ay-tchoh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo hago; usted hace; nosotros hacemos; ustedes hacen
(yoh) (ha-goh) (oos-tayth) (ath-ay) (noh-soh-tros) (ath-ay-mos) (oos-tay-des) (at-hen)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo hice; usted hizo; nosotros hicimos; ustedes hicieron
(yoh) (e-thay) (oos-thayth) (e-thoh) (noh-sch-tros) (e-thee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (e-thee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo haré; usted hará; nosotros haremos; ustedes harán
(yoh) (ah-ray) (oos-tayth) (ah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (ah-ray-mos) (oos-tah-des) (ah-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Haber=(there) to be (impersonal)
(ah-ber)

Presente: hay=there is; **Pasado: hubo**=there was;
(pray-sen-tay) (ah-e) (pah-sah-doh) (oo-boh)

Futuro: habrá=there will be.
(foo-too-roh) (ah-brah)

—————) :o:(—————

ir=to go; **yendo**=going; **ido**=gone
(ir) (e-en-doh) (e-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo voy; usted va; nosotros vamos; ustedes van
(yoh) (vo-e) (oos-tayth) (vah) (noh-sch-tros) (vah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (van)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo fuí; usted fué; nosotros fuimos; ustedes fueron
(yoh) (foo-e) (oos-tayth) (foo-ay) (noh-so-tros) (foo-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (foo-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo iré; usted irá; nosotros iremos; ustedes irán
(yoh) (e-ray) (oos-tayth) (e-rah) (noh-so-tros) (e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (e-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Venir=to come; **Viniendo**=coming; **Venido**=come
(vay-nir) (vee-nee-en-do) (vay-nee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo vengo; usted viene; nosotros venimos; ustedes vienen
(yoh) (ven-goh) (oos-tayth) (vee-ay-nay) (noh-soh-tros) (vay-nee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ve-ay-nen)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo vine; usted vino; nosotros vinimos; ustedes vinieron
(yoh) (vee-nay) (oos-tayth) (vee-noh) (noh-ssh-tros) (vee-nee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (vee-nee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo vendré; usted vendrá; nosotros vendremos; ustedes vendrán
(yo) (ven-dray) (oos-tayth) (ven-dräh) (noh-soh-tros) (ven-dräy-mos) (oos-tay-des)
(ven-dran)

_____) :o:(_____

Dar=to give; Dando=giving; Dado=given
(dar) (dan-do) (dah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo doy; usted dá; nosotros damos; ustedes dan
(yoh) (doh-e) (oos-tayth) (dah) (noh-soh-tros) (dah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo di; usted dió; nosotros dimos; ustedes dieron
(yoh) (dee) (oos-tayth) (dee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (dee-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo daré; usted dará; nosotros daremos; ustedes darán
(yoh) (dah-ray) (oos-tayth) (dah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (dah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (dah-ran)

_____) :o:(_____

Saber=to know; Sabiendo=knowing; Sabido=known.
(sab-ber) (sah-bee-en-doh) (sah-bee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo sé; usted sabe; nosotros sabemos; ustedes saben
(yoh) (say) (oos-tayth) (aab-bay) (noh-soh-tros) (sah-bay-mos) (oos-tay-des) (sah-ben)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo supe; usted supo; nosotros supimos; ustedes supieron
(yoh) (soo-pay) (oos-tayth) (soo-poh) (noh-soh-tros) (soo-pe-mos) (oos-tay-des) (soo-pee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo sabré; usted sabrá; nosotros sabremos; ustedes sabrán
(yoh) (sah-bray) (oos-tayth) (sah-bräh) (noh-soh-tros) (sah-bray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (sah-bran)

_____) :o:(_____

Poder=to be able; Pudiendo=being able; Podido=been able
(poh-der) (poo-dee-en-doh) (poh-dee-doh)

Presente

(pray-sen-tay)

yo **puedo**; usted **puede**; nosotros **podemos**; ustedes **pueden**
(yoh) (poo-ay-doh) (oos-tayth) (poo-ay-day) (noh-soh-tros) (poh-day-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poo-ay-den)

Pasado

(pah-sah-doh)

yo **pude**; usted **pudo**; nosotros **pudimos**; ustedes **pudieron**
(yoh) (poo-day) (oos-tayth) (poo-doh) (noh-soh-tros) (poo-dse-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poo-dee-ay-ron)

Futuro

(foo-too-roh)

yo **podré**; usted **podrá**; nosotros **podremos**; ustedes **podrán**
(yoh) (poh-dray) (oos-tayth) (poh-drah) (noh-soh-tros) (poh-dray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (poh-drar)

—————) :o:(—————

Oir=to hear; **Oyendo**=hearing; **Oído**=heard

(oh-ir)

(ch-e-en-doh)

(oh-e-doh)

Presente

(pray-sen-tay)

yo **oigo**; usted **oye**; nosotros **oimos**; ustedes **oyen**
(yoh) (oh-e-goh) (oos-tayth) (oh-je) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-jen)

Pasado

(pah-sah-doh)

yo **oí**; usted **oyó**; nosotros **oímos**; ustedes **oyerón**
(yoh) (oh-e) (oos-tayth) (oh-joh) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-jay-ron)

Futuro

(foo-too-roh)

yo **oiré**; usted **oirá**; nosotros **oiremos**; ustedes **oirán**
(yoh) (oh-e-ray) (oos-tayth) (oh-e-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (oh-e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (oh-e-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Pensar=to think; **Pensando**=thinking; **Pensado**=thought

(pen-sar)

(pen-san-doh)

(pen-sah-doh)

Presente

(pray-sen-tay)

yo **pienso**; usted **piensa**; nosotros **pensamos**; ustedes **piensan**
(yoh) (pee-en-soh) (oos-tayth) (pee-en-sah) (noh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (pee-en-san)

Pasado

(pah-sah-doh)

yo **pensé**; usted **pensó**; nosotros **pensamos**; ustedes **pensaron**
(yoh) (pen-say) (oos-tayth) (pen-soh) (noh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (pen-sah-ron)

Futuro

(foo-too-roh)

yo **pensaré**; usted **pensará**; nosotros **pensaremos**; ustedes
(yoh) (pen-sah-ray) (oos-tayth) (pen-sah-rab) (neh-soh-tros) (pen-sah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des)
pensarán
(pen-sah-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Andar=to walk; **Andando**=walking; **Andado**=walked.

(an-dar)

(an-dan-doh)

(an-dah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo ando; usted anda; nosotros andamos; ustedes andan
(yoh) (an-doh) (oos-tayth) (and-ah) (noh-soh-tros) (an-dah-mos) (oos-taydes) (an-dan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo anduve; usted anduvo; nosotros anduvimos; ustedes anduvieron
(yoh) (an-doo-vay) (oos-tayth) (an-doo-voh) (noh-soh-tros) (an-doo-vee-mos) (oos-tay-des)
(an-dee-vee-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo andaré; usted andará; nosotros andaremos; ustedes andarán
(yoh) (an-dah-ray) (oos-tayth) (an-dah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (an-dah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des)
(an-dah-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Jugar=to play; Jugando=playing; Jugado=played
(hoo-gar) (hoo-gan-do) (hoo-gah-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo juego; usted juega; nosotros jugamos; ustedes juegan
(yoh) (hoo-ay-doh) (oos-tayth) (hoo-ay-gah) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (hoo-ay-gan)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo jugué; usted jugó; nosotros jugamos; ustedes jugaron
(yoh) (hoo-gay) (oos-tayth) (hoo-goh) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-mos) (oos-tay-des) (hoo-gah-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo jugaré; usted jugará; nosotros jugaremos; ustedes jugarán
(yoh) (hoo-gah-ray) (oos-tayth) (hoo-gah-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (hoo-gah-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des)
(hoo-gah-ran)

—————) :o:(—————

Sentir=to feel; Sintiendo=feeling; Sentido=felt.
(sen-tee-r) (sen-tee-en-doh) (sen-tee-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo siento; usted siente; nosotros sentimos; ustedes sienten
(yoh) (see-en-tob) (oos-tayth) (see-en-tay) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-mos) (oostay-des) (see-en-ten)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo sentí; usted sintió; nosotros sentimos; ustedes sintieron
(yoh) (sen-tee) (oos-tayth) (sen-tee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-mos) (sintay-des) (sen-teeay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo sentiré; usted sentirá; nosotros sentiremos; ustedes
(yoh) (sen-tee-ray) (oos-tayth) (sen-tee-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (sen-tee-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des)
sentirán
(sen-tee-ran)

— :o : (—

Reir=to laugh; Riendo=laughing; Reido=laughed.
(ray-ir) (ree-en-doh) (ray-e-doh)

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo río; usted ríe; nosotros reimos; ustedes ríen.
(yoh) (ree-oh) (oos-tayth) (ree-ay) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ree-an)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo reí; usted rió; nosotros reimos; ustedes rieron
(yoh) (ray-e) (oos-tayth) (ree-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ree-ay-ron)

Futuro
(foo-toe-roh)

yo reiré; usted reirá; nosotros reiremos; ustedes reirán
(yoh) (ray-e-ray) (oos-tayth) (ray-e-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (ray-e-ray-mos) (oos-tay-des) (ray-e-ran)

VERBOS REFLEXIVOS=Reflexive verbs
(ver-bos) (ray-flayx-e-vos)

Spanish reflexive verbs are formed by adding to the general conjugation of the verb, the reflexive pronouns, which are placed between the personal pronouns and the verb, or after the verbs, forming with the verb one word. This last form is used principally in the imperative mood.

The reflexive pronouns are me: se: nos and se: respect-
(may) (say) (nos) (say)

ively for the first and third person singular, and first and third person plural.

Model for the conjugation of the reflexive verbs:
vestirse=to dress oneself; vistiendo=dressing oneself;
(ves-teer-say) (vis-tee-en-doh-say)

vestidose=dress oneself.
(ves-tee-doh-say).

Presente
(pray-sen-tay)

yo me visto; usted se viste; nosotros nos vestimos; ustedes
(yoh) (may) (vis-toh) (oos-tayth) (say) (vis-tay) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-mos) (oos-tay-des)
se visten
(say) (vis-tayn)

Pasado
(pah-sah-doh)

yo me vestí; usted se vistió; nosotros nos vestimos; ustedes se vistieron
(yoh) (may) (ves-tee) (oos-tayth) (say) (vis-tee-oh) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-mos) (oos-tay-des)
(say) (vis-tee-eron)

Futuro
(foo-too-roh)

yo me vestiré; usted se vestirá; nosotros nos vestiremos;
(yoh) (may) (ves-tee-ray) (oos-tayth) (say) (ves-tee-rah) (noh-soh-tros) (nos) (ves-tee-ray-mos)
ustedes se vestirán
(oos-tay-des) (say) (ves-tee-ran)

Imperative mood:

Deme=give me; Enséñeme=show me; Excúseme=excuse me
(day-may) (tensay-nyay-may) (ex-coo-say-may)

Tráigame=bring me; Dígame=tell me; Siéntese=be seated
(trah-e-gah-may) (dee-gah-may) (see-en-tay-say)

POLITE PHRASES

En qué puedo servir á Usted?=What can I do for you?
(en) (kay) (poo-ay-do) (ser-veer) (ah) (oos-tayth)

Sírvase=Please
(seer-vah-say)

Hagame el favor de=have the kindness
(ah-gah-may) (ayl) (fah-vor) (day)

Tenga la bondad de=have the goodness
(ten-gah) (lah) (bon-dad) (day)

llamar=to call, to knock; cobrar=to receive what is due;
(1-lyah-mar) (co-brar)

entrar=to come in; repetir=to repeat; deletrear=to spell.
(ayn-trar) (ray-pay-teer) (day-lay-tray-ar)

pesar=to weigh; medir=to measure; tasar=to value.
(pay-sar) (may-deer) (tah-sar)

PRESENTACIONES=Introductions
(pray-sen-tah-thee-oh-nes)

Señora: Tengo el gusto de presentar á Usted al Señor X.=
(Say-nyor-ah) (ten-goh) (ayl) (goos-toh) (day) (pray-sen-tar) (ah) (oos-tay-th) (al) (say-nyor) (ay-kiss)

I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. X.; Tanto gusto
(tan-toh) (goos-toh)

en conocerle Señor X.=I am pleased to know you Mr. X.;
(ayn) (coh-noh-thayr-lay) (say-nor) (ay-kiss)

Celebro la ocasión de conocer á Usted Señora=I am very
(thay-lay-broh) (lah) (oh-cah-see-on) (day) (coh-noh-thyar) (ah) (oos-tay-th) (say-nyor-ah)
glad of the opportunity of knowing you, madam; Espero que
(es-pay-roh) (kay)

tal vez en otra ocasión tengamos el gusto de saludarnos=I
(tal) (vay-th) (en) (oh-trah) (oh-cah-see-on) (ten-gah-mos) (ayl) (goos-toh) (day) (sah-loo-dar-nos)
hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting again.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO=Subjunctive mood.

(mo-do) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)

The verb in the subjunctive mood expresses action, being, or state, not as a fact in affirmation or negation, but as something merely conceived of in the mind. It is most frequently used to express: **un deseo**=a wish; **un propósito**=a purpose; **un mandato**=a command; **un ruego**=a request; **una duda**=a doubt; **una prohibición**=a prohibition; **una incertidumbre**=an uncertainty.

The verb in the subjunctive mood is used with a subordinate verb placed before or after it, and may be united by a conjunction as: **que**=that, and **si**=if.

PRESENTE DE SUBJUNTIVO=Present of the subjunctive.

(pray-sayn-tay) (day) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the first conjugation to form the present subjunctive are: **e**, for the first and third person singular; **emos**, for the first person plural; and, **en**, for the third person plural

Examples:—**hablar**=to speak; **que yo hable**=that I may speak; **que usted, él, ella hable**=that you, he she may speak; **que nosotros hablamos**=that may we speak; **que ustedes, ellos, ellas hablen**=that you, they may speak.

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the second and third conjugations to form the present of the subjunctive are: **a**, for the first and third person singular; **amos**, for the first person plural; and **an**, for the third person plural.

Examples:—**comer**=to eat; **que yo coma**=that I may eat; **que usted, él, ella coma**=that you, he, she may eat; **que nosotros comamos**=that we may eat; **que ustedes, ellos, ellas coman**=that you, they may eat; **escribir**=to write; **que yo escriba**=that I may write.

escriba—that I may write; que usted, él, ella escriba—that
(ays-cree-bah) (kay) (oss-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (ays-cree-bah)
you, he, she may write; que nosotros escribamos—that we
(kay) (noh-soh-tros) (ays-cree-bah-mos)
may write; que ustedes, ellos, ellas escriban—that you, they
(kay) (oos-tay-tay-days) (ayl-lyos) (ayl-lyas) (ays-cree-ban)
may write.

IMPERFECTOS DE SUBJUNTIVO=The imperfects of (eem-paayr-fayc-tos) (day) (soob-hoon-tee-voh)

the subjunctive.

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the first conjugation to form the imperfects of the subjunctive are: **ara**, **ase**, for the first and third person singular; **aramos**, **asemos**, for the first person plural; **aran**, **asen**, for the third person plural.

Examples:—**hablar**=to speak; **si yo hablase**, **si yo hablara**
(ah-blair) (se) (yoh) (ah-blah-say) (see) (yoh) (ah-blah-rah)
—if I should, or, should I speak; **si usted, él, ella hablara**, or,
(see) (oos-tayth) (ell) (ayl-lyah) (ah-blah-rah)
hablase=if you, he, she should speak; **si nosotros hablasemos**,
(ah-blah-say) (see) (noh-soh-tros) (ha-blah-say-mos)
or, **hablaramos**=if we should speak; **si ellos hablasen**=if
(ah-blah-rah-mos) (see) (ayl-lyos) (ah-blah-sayn)
they should speak.

The terminations that are affixed to the root of the verbs of the second and third conjugations to form the imperfects of subjunctive are: **iera**, **or iese**, for the first and third person singular; **ieramos**, **or, iesemos**, for the first person plural, and, **ieran**, **or iesen**, for the third person plural.

Examples:—**vender**=to sell; **si yo vendiera**, **or, vendiese**
(vayn-dayr) (see) (yoh) (vayn-dee-ay-rah) (vayn-dee-ay-say)
—if I should sell; **si nosotros vendieramos**, **or, vendiesemos**
(see) (noh-soh-tros) (vayn-dee-ay-rah-mos) (vayn-dee-ay-say-mos)
—if we should sell; **si ellos vendieran**, **or, vendiesen**=if they
(see) (ayl-lyos) (vayn-dee-ay-ran) (vayn-dee-ay-sen)
should sell
escribir=to write; **si yo escribiera**, **or, escribiese**=if I should
(ays-cree-beer) (see) (yoh) (ays-cree-bee-ay-rah) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say)
write; **si usted escribiera**, **or, escribiese**=if you should write;
(see) (oos-tayth) (ays-cree-bee-ay-rah) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say)
si nosotros escribieramos, **or, escribisesemos**=if we should
(see) (noh-soh-tros) (ays-cree-bee-ay-rah-mos) (ays-cree-bee-ay-say-mos)
write; **si ellos escribieran**, **or, escribiesen**=if they should
(see) (ayl-lyos) (ays-cree-bee-ay-ran) (ays-cree-bee-ay-sen)
write.

LECTURA=Reading

HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA

La historia de España es uno de los más interesantes y útiles estudios que podemos hacer.

España genuinamente agrícola tiene en su variación de productos, cereales, maderas y frutas de renombre universal, sus minas son abundantísimas y ricas, sus ganados en gran número y su industria pujante y floreciente.

La situación geográfica que ocupa hace de España el centro de las vías de comunicación del mundo, entre Europa y África y entre Europa y América del Sur y del Norte. Siendo Vigo el puerto español más seguro y más próximo á Nueva York en doscientas millas que cualquier otro puerto de Europa. Sus vientos son puros, su clima delicioso y las cordilleras de montañas que la cruzan en todas direcciones hacen que sea un país en extremo pintoresco.

España siglos antes de Jesucristo estaba habitada por los celtas y por los iberos que hicieron alianza para formar el pueblo celtíbero, los fenicios fundaron grandes centros comerciales y los griegos pasaron á establecerse en su costa.

La primera invasión con que lucha España fué la cartaginesa en la que se inmortaliza la ciudad de Sagunto. Frente á este poder de Cartago viene Roma obteniendo después de rudas luchas su afianzamiento en la península Ibérica inmortalizándose la ciudad de Numancia por su asombroso heroísmo.

Después invaden España pueblos de origen germánico procedentes de Alemania, Dinamarca, Suecia y los vándalos

de Rusia, imponiendose á los invasores los godos que luchan con los Árabes, continuando esta guerra no interrumpida durante ocho siglos á la que ponen fin los reyes Católicos Don Fernando de Aragón y Doña Isabel de Castilla que fundan la unidad nacional. Siendo entonces cuando Cristobal Colón descubre el Nuevo Mundo bajo los auspicios de esta gran reina á cuya energía se debe tan magna empresa.

Cortés y Pizarro conquistan los imperios de Méjico y del Perú que pasan con todas las tierras descubiertas á formar parte de la gran nación española de aquel tiempo llegando á ser el imperio más grande y de más poder que en el mundo ha habido, figurando como parte de él á más de casi toda América, gran parte de Alemania, Holanda casi todo Italia, el Rosellón y el Norte de Africa.

Este inmenso poder de España se desmorona rápidamente aunque obteniendo grandes victorias como las de Lepanto y San Quintin.

La literatura y el arte español alcanzan en esta época lugar prominente y Cervantes, Calderón, Velazquez, Murillo, Berruguete y otros muchos reciben la admiración del Mundo.

Pasa un período de decadencia en poderio hasta Carlos III que consigue elevar la cultura nacional: Carlos IV fué obligado después de la revolución francesa á renunciar sus derechos en favor de Napoleón, pero el pueblo español en masa se alzó en armas en defensa de su libertad y con esta epopeya que asombro al mundo arrojó á los franceses y humilló el poderio de Francia que orgullosa triunfaba en Europa, terminando así gloriosamente para España la guerra de la independencia.

Laureles son para España la independencia del pueblo hispano-americano que como hijos mayores forman las veinte gloriosas repúblicas hispanas que conservan la lengua, las leyes y la sangre de la madre común.

Después de esta época viene la regeneración española que se vigoriza en nuestros días, no obstante fué interrumpida á intervalos por las guerras civil y de África y con el conflicto armado con los Estados Unidos que da la independencia á Cuba.

España pues ha sido una de las naciones que más han influido en el progreso y civilización, siendo su orgullo los blasones que tanta actividad y sangre costaron á esa noble y generosa raza.

ENCÍCLOPEDIA GEOGRÁFICA de los PAÍSES HISPANOS

ARGENTINA

Es una grande y opulenta nación sudamericana, con un área total de 1.114.000 millas cuadradas; confina al N. con Bolivia; al E. con Paraguay, Brasil, Uruguay y el Atlántico; al S. con el océano Antártico; y al O. con los Andes.

Granos europeos y frutas incluyendo la vid, han sido introducidos y se cultivan con gran éxito en la mayor parte de la república; durante el año 1912-13 la producción subió á la enorme cantidad de 5.400.000 toneladas de trigo; 1.130.000 toneladas de lino; y 1.682.000 toneladas de cebada. La Argentina ha llegado á ser en la exportación de trigo una de las primeras naciones del mundo. Innumerables manadas de ganado vacuno y caballar, y rebaños de ovejas pastorean en las fértils pampas donde se multiplican con gran rapidez.

Oro, plata, níquel, cobre, estanfo, plomo y hierro además de

ARGENTINA

Is a vast and opulent country of South America, with a total area of 1,114,000 square miles; it is bounded on the N. by Bolivia; on the E. by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; on the S. by the Antarctic ocean; and on the W. by the Andes.

European grains and fruits including the vine, have been introduced and are cultivated with great success in most parts of the republic; during the year 1912-13 the production of wheat amounted to the enormous quantity of 5,400,000 tons; linseed to 1,130,000 tons; and oats to 1,682,000 tons. The Argentine has become one of the chief wheat exporting countries of the world. Countless herds of cattle, horses and flocks of sheep are pastured on the fertile pampas where they yield abundant increase.

Gold, silver, nickel, copper, tin, lead, and iron, besides marble, jasper, and precious stones are

Encílopedia Geográfica de los Países Hispanos (Continuación)

mármol, jaspe y piedras preciosas, se encuentran en los distritos montañosos del N. O. y no hace mucho que petróleo fué descubierto en río Vermejo; en el país no hay grandes bosques excepto en la región del Gran Chaco al N. La fauna nativa incluye la puma, el jaguar, el tapir, la llama, la alpaca, la vicuña, el armadillo, el aveSTRUZ, etc.

El clima es agradable y muy sano 95° Fahrenheit es aproximadamente la temperatura más alta que se registra. La población de la república en 1912 era 8,700,000 almas, estas cifras comparadas con las del 1895 muestran un aumento del 22 por ciento cada cinco años. El gobierno es republicano similar al de los Estados Unidos. Buenos Aires la capital, es una hermosa ciudad, algunos de sus edificios y paseos se comparan favorablemente con los de Berlín, y está unida con otras grandes ciudades incluyendo, Rosario, La Plata, Tucumán, Córdoba, Mendoza, Paraná etc. por excelentes ferrocarriles y líneas telegráficas. Las industrias y el comercio han aumentado enormemente con la llegada de gran número de emigrantes principalmente españoles y alemanes. De acuerdo con el Boletín de la Unión Panamericana el comercio exterior de la Argentina en 1912 ascendió á 865.244.725 pesos oro Argentino de los cuales 384.853.469 pesos correspondieron á la importación y 480.391.256 pesos á la exportación. El peso oro Argentino equivale comercialmente á 97 centavos oro Americano.

found in the mountainous districts of the N. W., while petroleum has been discovered on the Río Vermejo. There are no extensive forests in the country except in the region of the Gran Chaco on the N. The native fauna includes the puma, the jaguar, the tapir, the llama, the alpaca, the vicuna, the armadillo, the ostrich etc.

The climate is agreeable and healthful, 95° Fahrenheit being about the highest temperature experienced. The population of the republic in the year 1912 was 8,700,000 souls. These figures compared with those of 1895 show a gain of 22 per cent for every five years. The form of government is republican similar to that of the United States. Buenos Aires the capital is a very beautiful city, some of its buildings and boulevards compare favorably with those of Berlin. It is connected with other large cities including Rosario, La Plata, Tucuman, Córdoba, Mendoza, Parana etc. by excellent railroad and telegraph lines. Industries and commerce have increased enormously with the arrival of large numbers of immigrants, chiefly Spaniards and Germans. According to the Bulletin of the Pan American Union the foreign trade of the Argentine in 1912 amounted to 865,244,725 Argentine gold pesos, of which \$384,853,469 were imports and \$480,391,256 were exports. The Argentine gold peso is worth commercially about 97 cents American gold.

Enciclopedia Geográfica de los Países Hispanos (Continuación)

BOLEIVIA

República Sudamericana, con un área total de 515.000 millas cuadradas; confina al N. con el Perú; al E. con el Brasil y Paraguay; al S. con la República Argentina y Chile; y al O. con el Perú y Chile.

Trigo, maíz, cebada, alubias y patatas se producen para el consumo local, el café se cultiva principalmente para la exportación, el azúcar de caña, la goma, el cacao, y la canela son importantes productos y su producción aumenta. La cría de ganado, de ovejas y de llamas se hace extensivamente. Bolivia tiene una gran riqueza mineral en plata, cobre, estaño, plomo, zinc, antimonio, bismuto, oro, borax y sal. La exportación mineral de Bolivia en el año 1912 fué 27.513.000 pesos oro americano. La población estimada es 2.450.000 almas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 54.991.006 pesos oro, de los cuales 22.764.849 pesos fueron importaciones y 32.226.157 pesos fueron exportaciones. La Paz es la capital y la Ciudad más importante.

BOLIVIA

Is a republic of South America, with a total area of 515,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Peru; on the E. by Brazil and Paraguay; on the S. by the Argentine Republic and Chile; and on the W. by Peru and Chile.

Wheat, maize, barley, beans, and potatoes are produced for local consumption. Coffee is raised chiefly for export. Sugarcane, rubber, cinnamon, and cocoa are important products whose yield is increasing. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are extensively bred. Bolivia has great mineral wealth, in silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, gold, borax, and salt. The mineral exports of Bolivia for the year 1912 were \$27,513,000. The population is estimated at about 2,450,000 souls. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$54,991,006 of which \$22,764,849 were imports and \$32,226,157 were exports. The capital and largest city is La Paz.

COLOMBIA

República situada en la parte noroeste de la América del Sur, con un área total de 473.202 millas cuadradas. La superficie del país es variada, altísimas montañas ocupan el oeste y grandes planicies de tierras bajas se extienden por el este. El clima varia desde el frío de las mon-

COLOMBIA

Is a republic situated in the Northwestern part of South America, with a total area of 473,202 square miles. The surface of the country is varied; lofty mountains occupying the west, and vast low lying plains the east. The climate ranges from mountain cold with snow

Encíclopedia Geográfica de los Países Hispanos (Continuación)

tañas con nieve y hielo á las condiciones del trópico meridional.

Entre sus productos minerales hay oro, plata, hierro, cobre, plomo, carbón, azufre, zinc, antimonio, arsénico, cinabrio, sal de roca, cristál, granito, mármol, amatistas, rubies y jaspe. Mucho del platino del mundo se ha obtenido del alto San Juan. Las famosas minas de esmeraldas del Muzo han sido arrendadas por el gobierno á un sindicato inglés. La población estimada es 5.032.000 almas. El comercio exterior de Colombia en 1911 ascendió á la suma de \$40.484.762 pesos oro americano, de los cuales \$18.108.863 pesos fueron importaciones y \$22.375.899 pesos exportaciones. La capital es Bogotá.

and ice, to southern tropical conditions.

Among the natural mineral products are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, sulphur, zinc, antimony, arsenic, cinnabar, rock-salt, crystal, granite, marble, amethysts, rubies, and jasper. Much of the world's platinum is obtained from upper San Juan. The famous emerald mines of Muzo are leased by the government to an English syndicate. The population is estimated at about 5,032,000 souls. The foreign trade of Colombia in 1911 amounted to \$40,484,762 of which \$18,108,863 were imports and \$22,375,899 were exports. The capital is Bogota.

COSTA RICA

República centroamericana con un área de 23.000 millas cuadradas, está situada entre Nicaragua y Panamá. El interior del país es muy montañoso y la costa de forma irregular. El clima es templado y la tierra excesivamente fértil. Los bosques son extensos y producen caoba, cedro, palo de rosa, ébano y caucho. Casi todas las frutas tropicales abundan, otros productos importantes son, tabaco, café, arroz y algodón. Los recursos minerales son extensos. La población estimada es 400.000 almas. El comercio exterior de Costa Rica en 1911 ascendió á

COSTA RICA

Is a republic of Central America. Its area is 23,000 square miles. It is situated between Nicaragua and Panama. The interior of the country is very mountainous, the coast very irregular. The climate is temperate and the soil exceedingly fertile. The forests are extensive, yielding mahogany, cedar, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc. Nearly all tropical fruits abound. Other important productions are tobacco, coffee, rice, and cotton. The mineral resources are quite extensive. The population is estimated to be about 400,000 souls. The foreign trade of

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(Continuación)

17.987.711 pesos oro, de los cuales 8.967.561 pesos fueron importaciones y 9.020.150 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es San José.

Costa Rica in 1911 amounted to \$17,987,711 of which \$8,967,561 were imports and \$9,020,150 were exports. The capital is San Jose.

CUBA

La mayor de las Antillas, situada á la entrada del Golfo de Méjico. Con un area de 45.872 millas cuadradas. El suelo de la "Perla de las Antillas" es maravillosamente rico. Entre sus productos tiene azucar de caña, tabaco, arroz, algodón, y frutas tropicales, incluyendo la naranja, el coco, la banana, la guayaba, y la piña. La riqueza mineral de Cuba es grande en minas de cobre. La población estimada es 2.224.000 almas. La capital es Havana y el comercio exterior de Cuba en 1911 ascendió á 236.319.087 pesos oro, de los cuales 113.433.135 pesos fueron importaciones y 122.885.952 pesos fueron exportaciones. La producción de azucar bruto, en el año 1912 fué estimada en más de 1.850.000 toneladas.

CUBA

Is the largest of the West Indies Islands and is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. Its area is 45,872 square miles. The soil of the "Pearl of the Antilles" is marvelously rich. Among the products are sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, maize, cotton, and tropical fruits, including oranges, cocoanuts, bananas, guabas, and pine-apples. The mineral wealth of Cuba is largely in the copper mines. The population is estimated to be about 2,224,000 souls. The capital is Havana and the foreign trade of Cuba in 1911 amounted \$236,319,087 of which \$113,433,135 were imports and \$122,885,952 were exports. The output of raw-sugar for the year 1912 was estimated to be over 1,850,000 tons.

CHILE

República sudamericana con un area total de 307.620 millas cuadradas. Confina al N. con el Perú; al E. con Bolivia y con la República Argentina y al S. y O. con el Oceano Pacífico.

Chile central es fertil, en la parte Sur la tierra generalmente es pobre, aunque el suelo de los valles donde pastan grandes

CHILE

Is a republic of South America, whose total area is 307,620 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Peru; E. by Bolivia and the Argentine Republic; S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

Central Chile is fertile; in the southern portions generally the land is poor, but the soil of the valleys, where large herds of

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manadas de ganado, son fertilísimos. La gran prosperidad de la nación es debida á la producción de enormes cantidades de nitrato de sodio que se encuentra principalmente en las provincias del Norte, Antofagasta y Tarapaca. Cobre, por el cual fué famoso, muestra tendencia á ganar su primera importancia. Chile fué el primer estado sudamericano que construyó ferrocarriles. Recientemente completó un sistema de ferrocarriles que une el Pacífico con el Atlántico, extendiéndose desde Valparaíso á Buenos Aires.

Chile comercialmente es la nación sudamericana más importante de la costa del Pacífico. Su comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á la suma de 251,265,890 pesos oro, de los cuales 127,381,479 fueron importaciones y 123,884,417 fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 3.500.000 almas. La capital es Santiago.

cattle graze, is very fertile. The country's great prosperity is largely due to the production of enormous quantities of sodium nitrate, which is found chiefly in the Northern provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca. Copper, for which Chile was once famous, shows a tendency to regain its former importance. Chile was the first South American State to construct railways. A railway system crossing the Andes, connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean was recently completed. It extends from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires.

Chile is commercially the most important country on the Western Coast. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$251,265,890 of which \$127,381,479 were imports and \$123,884,417 were exports. The population is estimated at about 3,500,000. The capital is Santiago.

ECUADOR

República sudamericana situada en la zona ecuatorial de la costa del Pacífico, con un área total de 122,950 millas cuadradas incluyendo las islas de los Galápagos. Las regiones altas son escarpadas y frias no obstante gran parte de los valles elevados como el de Quito, el clima es delicioso. Los principales productos son, patatas, cebada, trigo y frutas, en las regiones bajas crecen todos los productos del suelo tropical como, cacao, café, azúcar, etc.

ECUADOR

Is a republic of South America, situated in the equatorial belt on the Pacific coast. The total area is 122,950 square miles, including the Galapagos Islands. In the higher regions it is rough and cold, but in great part, the elevated valleys, as that of Quito, have a delightful climate. The chief products are potatoes, barley, wheat and fruits. In the lower regions all the food products of the tropical zone, cacao, coffee, sugar, etc. are grown.

The existence of petroleum

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La existencia de petróleo ha sido probada en varias localidades, pero aun nada se ha hecho para desenvolver esta industria. En la provincia de Cuenca valiosos filones de mineral de plata son conocidos pero no explotados, también se encuentran depósitos de cobre, plomo, hierro, y carbón. El comercio exterior del Ecuador en 1911 ascendió á la suma de 21,565.662 pesos oro, de los cuales 8.007.629 pesos fueron importaciones y 13.558.033 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es Quito y la población estimada en 1912 es 1.500.000 almas.

has been proved in various localities, but nothing has yet been done to develop the industry. In the province of Cuenca valuable lands of silver-bearing ore are known but not exploited; deposits of copper, lead, iron, and coal also occur. The foreign trade of Ecuador in 1911 amounted to \$21,565,662 of which \$8,007,629 were imports and \$13,558,033 were exports. The capital is Quito and the population in 1912 is estimated at about 1,500,000.

EL SALVADOR

República centroamericana en la costa del Pacífico entre Guatemala y Honduras. Su área es 7.225 millas cuadradas. Su suelo es extremadamente fértil. Los principales productos de exportación son, café, plata, azúcar, y cueros. La capital es San Salvador. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 13.796.679 pesos, de los cuales 5.390.370 pesos fueron importaciones y 8.406.309 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 1.700.000 almas.

SALVADOR

Is a republic of Central America, situated on the Pacific Coast between Guatemala and Honduras. The area is 7,225 square miles. The soil is remarkably fertile. The chief exports are coffee, silver, raw sugar and leather. The capital is San Salvador. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$13,796,679 of which \$5,390,370 were imports and \$8,406,309 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,700,000 souls.

ISLAS FILIPINAS

Archipiélago en el Océano Pacífico que comprende más de 1.800 islas de las cuales las más grandes son, Luzón y Mindanao; su área total es 122.000 millas cuadradas. La mayor parte

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Are an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, comprising more than 1,800 islands of which the two largest are Luzon and Mindanao. The total area is about 122,000 square miles. The great

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de las islas son pequeñas, las importantes son menos de doce en número. El suelo es muy fértil y es probable que el área en cultivación pueda ser aumentada mucho, las islas pueden soportar una población de 40 millones de habitantes. Las Islas Filipinas tienen una gran riqueza mineral pero casi nada se ha hecho en dirección de desenvolverla. Los principales productos son, arroz, maíz, azúcar, tabaco y cacao. ganado, vacuno, cabras y ovejas han sido introducidos de España pero no son numerosos. La principal bestia de carga es el carabao que se usa para arar los campos de arroz y para tiro de arrastre y carga.

El archipiélago fué cedido por España á los Estados Unidos mediante el pago de 20 millones de pesos oro. La población se estima en 9 millones de almas. El comercio exterior de las Islas Filipinas en 1911 ascendió á 104.869.816 pesos oro, de los cuales 54.549.980 pesos fueron importaciones y 50.319.836 pesos fueron exportaciones. Manila es la capital.

er portion of the islands are small; the important islands are less than a dozen in number. The soil is very fertile and it is probable that the area under cultivation could be very largely increased and that the Islands could support a population of 40 million inhabitants. The Philippine Islands have a very large mineral wealth but very little has been attempted in the direction of developing it. The chief products, are rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cocoa; cattle, goats and sheep have been introduced from Spain but they are not numerous. The principal beast of burden is the carabao, or water buffalo, which is used for plowing rice fields, as well as for drawing heavy loads on sledges or on carts.

The archipelago was ceded by Spain to the United States which made a payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain. The population is estimated at about nine million souls. The foreign trade of the Philippine Islands in 1912 amounted to \$104,869,816 of which \$54,549,980 were imports and \$50,319,836 were exports. The capital is Manila.

ESPAÑA

Reino europeo situado en el extremo suroeste de Europa, comprende once trece partes de la península Ibérica, además, las Islas Baleares, las Islas Canarias y la estación fortificada de Ceuta en la costa de Marruecos opuesta á Gibraltar. El área

SPAIN

Is a kingdom situated in the extreme south-western part of Europe. It comprises about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian Peninsula, in addition to the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the fortified Station of Ceuta on the Moroccan Coast, oppo-

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total es 194.700 millas cuadradas que es más de dos veces la extensión de la Gran Bretaña y casi 85.000 millas cuadradas más grande que Italia y Sicilia combinadas. En todos los lados excepto el de Portugal los límites de España continental son naturales. La Península está separada de Francia por los Pirineos, los otros lados están bañados por el mar. Como posesiones coloniales además de Ceuta, España posee en la costa marroquí, Melilla, Alhucenas, Peñón de la Gomera, Ifni, Rio de Oro que se extiende en la costa del Sahara y su tierra adentro entre el África Occidental francesa y Marruecos. Rio Muni, colonia de la Guinea Española entre el Congo francés y la colonia Alemana de Camerún, Fernando Pó, Annibon, Corisco y otras islas en el Golfo de Guinea.

Poseyendo variados recursos y estando favorablemente situada para el comercio, España puede esperarse que tome lugar prominente entre las comunidades comerciales de Europa.

España tiene 21 provincias marítimas con más de 120 puertos de alguna importancia en los cuales en el año 1911 entraron 20.766 buques con 21 millón de toneladas y salieron 18.157 buques con 20 y $\frac{1}{2}$ millones de toneladas. Su marina mercante en 1915 consistía en 640 vapores y 301 buques de vela con un desplazamiento de 905.000 toneladas.

En 1915 había en operación 16.000 kilómetros de ferrocarril y 45.000 de líneas telegráficas.

site Gibraltar. The total area is 194.700 square miles, which is more than twice the size of Great Britain and nearly 85,000 square miles larger than Italy and Sicily combined. On all sides except that of Portugal, the boundaries of Continental Spain are natural. The Peninsula is separated from France by the Pyrenees, the other sides are surrounded by the sea. As to colonial possessions, apart from Ceuta, Spain possesses, on the Moroccan seaboard, Melilla, Alhucenas, Peñón de la Gomera,, Ifni, Rio de Oro, a stretch of the Saharan coast and its hinterland lying between Morocco and French West Africa, the Muni River settlements of Spanish Guinea, situated between the French Congo, and the German colony of Cameroon, Fernando Pó, Annobon, Corisco, and other Islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

Possessing varied resources and being favorably situated for commerce, Spain might be expected to take a leading place among the trading communities of Europe. Spain has 21 seaboard provinces with more than 120 ports of some importance, 20,766 vessels of 21 million tons entered these ports during the year 1911 and 18,157 vessels of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions tons cleared from them. Her merchant marine in January 1915 consisted of 640 steamers and 301 sailing vessels of 905,000 tons. In 1915 there were in operation 16,000 kilometers of railway and 45,000 of telegraph lines. Spain has about 600,000 horses, a mil-

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España tiene 600.000 caballos, un millón de mulas, 800.000 asnos 2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ millones de ganado vacuno, 16 millones de ovejas, 3 y $\frac{1}{2}$ millones de cabras, 2 y $\frac{1}{2}$ millones de ganado de cerda y 3.400 camellos. El comercio exterior de España en 1913 ascendió á 470.411.110 pesos oro, de los cuales 254.621.073.60 pesos fueron importaciones y 215.790.036.40 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población estimada es 22 millones de almas. El turismo da evidencias de dirigir sus pasos en esta dirección. Tal vez no es optimismo prever el principio de una era que puede eclipsar esa del siglo XV, siglo de oro de su historia.

Non mules, 800,000 donkeys, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million cattle, 16 million sheep, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million goats, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million swine, 3,400 camels. The foreign trade of Spain in 1913 amounted to \$470,411,110 of which \$254,621,073.60 were imports and \$215,790,036.40 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 22 million souls. The tide of tourist travel gives some evidence of turning in her direction. It may not be over optimistic to foresee the dawn of an era which may eclipse that of the 15th century—the golden age of her history.

GUATEMALA

República centroamericana, confina con Méjico, Honduras, San Salvador y con el Oceano Pacífico, su area es 48.990 millas cuadradas. El país es extremamente montañoso. El clima es templado en las mesetas, que forman una considerable porción del estado. El suelo generalmente es de gran fertilidad y produce, maiz, trigo, arroz, café, algodón, tabaco, azucar, legumbres y gran variedad de frutas tropicales. Los recursos minerales son en oro, plata, plomo, carbón, mármol y azufre. La población se estima en 2 millones de almas. El comercio exterior de Guatemala en 1911 ascendió á 17.496.145 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.514.421 pesos fueron importaciones y 10.981.724 fueron exportaciones. La capital es Guatemala la Nueva.

GUATEMALA

Is a republic of Central America. It is bounded by Mexico, Honduras, San Salvador and the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 48.990 square miles. The country is exceedingly mountainous. The climate is temperate on the table-land which forms a considerable portion of the state. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize, wheat, rice, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, vegetables, and tropical fruits in great variety. The mineral resources are, gold, silver, lead, coal, marble and sulphur. The population is estimated to be about 2 million souls. The foreign trade of Guatemala in 1911 amounted to \$17,496,145 of which \$6,514,421 were imports and \$10,981,724 were exports. The capital is Guatemala la Nueva.

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HONDURAS

República centroamericana situada en el Golfo de Méjico. Es generalmente montañosa, teniendo 500 millas de costa marítima en la que posee excelentes puertos. Sus principales productos son, bananas, tabaco, azúcar y café. Los recursos minerales son de alguna importancia, el valor de la producción de oro asciende á 250.000 pesos anuales. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 6.585.665 pesos oro, de los cuales 3.560.939 pesos fueron importaciones y 3.024.726 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 554.000 almas. La capital es Tagucigalpa.

HONDURAS

Is a republic of Central America, situated on the Gulf of Mexico. It is generally mountainous, has 500 miles of coast line and possesses excellent ports. The principal products are bananas, tobacco, sugar and coffee. The mineral resources are of some importance. The value of the gold production amounts to \$250,000 annually. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$6,585,665 of which \$3,560,939 were imports and \$3,024,726 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 554,000 souls. The capital is Tagucigalpa.

MÉJICO

Extensa república norteamericana situada entre los Estados Unidos y Guatemala. Su área de 767.000 millas cuadradas consiste en su mayor parte en una elevada meseta cruzada por altas montañas. Su clima es variado, en la altiplanicie, es uniforme de perpetua primavera, en las montañas es frío y la costa baja y pantanosa tiene un clima tropical malsano.

Sus depósitos minerales son muy importantes en oro, plata, cobre y plomo, algunas de sus minas están en explotación desde épocas remotas pareciendo ser inagotables, el campo de petróleo es extenso, siendo algunos de sus pozos famosos por su gran capacidad.

La principal ocupación es la agricultura y ganadería. Los

MEXICO

Is a very extensive republic of North America lying between the United States and Guatemala. Its area of 767,000 square miles, consists for the most part of an elevated table land traversed by high mountains. Its climate is diverse. That of the tableland is equable, of perpetual spring. The mountains are cold, while the coast, low and swampy, has a climate tropical and unhealthful.

Its mineral deposits are very important in gold, silver, copper, and lead; some of its mines have been worked from an early date and seem inexhaustible. Its petroleum fields are also extensive. Some of the wells are famous for their great capacity.

The chief occupation is agriculture and stock raising. The

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principales productos son, azúcar, maíz, café, tabaco y cáñamo. La atmósfera en las altas mesetas es extremadamente seca por lo cual las cosechas dependen grandemente del riego. En las tierras bajas de la costa se encuentran maderas de tinte, valiosas maderas de construcción, plantas medicinales, goma, palmas, ébano, palo de rosa y pino.

Los habitantes son españoles, criollos, indios y otras razas confundidas. Los habitantes primitivos fueron Aztecas. El comercio exterior en el año 1911 ascendió á 243.458.851 pesos oro, de los cuales 96.006.883 pesos fueron importaciones y 147.451.968 pesos fueron exportaciones. La capital es la ciudad de Méjico y la población se estima en 15 millones de almas.

chief products are sugar, maize, coffee, tobacco, and hemp. The atmosphere of the table lands is remarkably free from moisture, so that crops are largely dependent on irrigation. In the low lands of the coast are found dye woods, valuable timbers, medicinal plants, Indian rubber palms, ebony, rosewood, and pine.

The inhabitants are Spaniards, Creoles of Spanish descent, Indians, and mixed races. The early inhabitants were Aztecs. In the year 1911 the foreign trade amounted to \$243,458,851 of which \$96,006,883 were imports and \$147,451,968 were exports. The Capital is Mexico City and the population is estimated at 15 million souls.

NICARAGUA

República centroamericana, se extiende desde el mar Caribe al Océano Pacífico, entre Costa Rica y Honduras; su área es 49.200 millas cuadradas. Espesos bosques cubren grandes áreas abundando en ellos, la caoba, el palo de rosa, el palo de tinte, la goma y otros árboles que producen maderas ornamentales. Grandes manadas de ganado se multiplican en los extensos planos de la meseta central. El riego suelo en cultivación en la región occidental, produce maíz, café, cacao, azúcar, algodón arroz, tabaco y frutas tropicales.

La construcción de un canal atraves de Nicaragua que conec-

NICARAGUA

Is a republic of Central America, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, between Costa Rica and Honduras. Its area is 49,200 square miles. Extensive areas are covered by dense forests, including, mahogany, rose wood, log wood, India rubber and other trees that yield ornamental woods. Large herds of cattle are bred on the extensive plains of the central plateau. The rich soil of the cultivated western region yields, maize, coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and tropical fruits.

The construction of a canal across Nicaragua connecting the

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te los oceanos Atlántico y Pacífico es perfectamente factible y siendo capaz para acomodar los más grandes transatlánticos no costaría su construcción más de 115 millones de duros.

El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 7.401.380 pesos oro, de los cuales 2.856.305 pesos, fueron importaciones y 4.545.075 pesos, fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 600.000 almas. La capital es Managua.

Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is quite possible; it will cost not over \$115 millions and will be capable of accommodating the largest Ocean steamer.

The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$7,401,380 of which \$2,856,305 were imports and \$4,545,075 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 600,000. The capital is Managua.

PANAMÁ

República centroamericana, antes de su secesión en 1903 formaba parte de Colombia. Su área es 31.571 millas cuadradas. La república ocupa el istmo de Panamá y sus productos son similares á los del norte de Colombia. Su importancia es debida al canal interoceánico que se extiende desde el puerto artificial de Colón en el mar Caribe á la ciudad de Panamá, que es la capital, situada en el Pacífico, ambas ciudades están unidas por un ferrocarril que es una de las grandes vías del comercio internacional. La población se estima en 420.000 almas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 11.774.120 pesos oro, de los cuales 10.020.070 pesos fuéreron importaciones y 1.754.050 pesos fuéreron exportaciones.

CANAL DE PANAMÁ

En el año 1528 la idea de la construcción de un canal a través del Istmo fué ya tomada en consideración. En 1551 fué presentado un memorial á Felipe II

PANAMA

Is a Central American republic. Prior to its secession in 1903 it was a part of Colombia. Its area is 31,571 square miles. The republic occupies the Isthmus of Panama and its products are similar to those of Northern Colombia. Its importance is due to the Interoceanic canal which extends from the artificial port of Colon on the Caribbean Sea to the city of Panama, situated on the Pacific which is the capital, both towns are connected by a railway which is one of the great international highways of trade. The population is estimated to be about 420,000. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$11,774,120 of which \$10,020,070 were imports and \$1,754,050 were exports.

PANAMA CANAL

In the year 1528 the idea of a ship canal across the isthmus was already entertained. In 1551 a memorial was presented to Philip II king of Spain urging that work be undertaken with

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rey de España en el que se urgía para que el trabajo empezase sin demora. En 1771 el gobierno español ordenó un estudio práctico de canal y otra vez en 1779 pero acontecimientos políticos en Europa impidieron acción futura.

Poco después del establecimiento de la República de Panamá, un tratado de canal, fué firmado en Noviembre del 1903 entre los Estados Unidos y Panamá. Por la cláusulas del tratado, Panamá garantizaba á los Estados Unidos á perpetuidad una zona de tierra de cinco millas de ancha á cada lado del canal, en cambio de estas garantías los Estados Unidos pagaron á Panamá 10 millones de pesos oro.

El canal es un "Canal de esclusas" con una longitud aproximada de 50 millas incluyendo 9 millas y media de entrada oceánica, dejando para la longitud terrestre unas 40 y media millas. El canal tiene en su más alto nivel 85 pies sobre el nivel del mar, al que se llega por ascensión en 3 esclusas en Gatun en el lado del Atlántico y 3 esclusas en el lado del Pacífico, cada esclusa tiene una longitud aprovechable de 1000 pies y un ancho de 110 pies. La presa de Gatun forma un lago con un área superficial de 164 millas cuadradas. El ancho del canal varia entre 300 pies en el corte de Culebra á un ancho indefinido en el lago. Se estima el coste total del canal á los Estados Unidos en 375 millones de pesos oro.

out delay. In 1771 the Spanish government ordered a survey for a canal and again in 1779 but political disturbances in Europe prevented further action.

Soon after the establishment of the Republic of Panama, a canal treaty between the United States and Panama was signed in November 1903. By the terms of the treaty Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity a zone of land five miles wide on each side of the canal. In return for these grants the United States paid to Panama \$10 millions.

The canal is a "lock canal" about fifty miles in length including 9½ miles of ocean approaches, leaving the land length about 40½ miles. The canal has a summit level of 85 feet above the sea, reached by a flight of 3 locks at Gatun, on the Atlantic side and 3 on the Pacific side, each lock has a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The Gatun dam has a lake with a superficial area of 164 square miles. The bottom width of the canal varies from 300 feet in Culebra cut to an indefinite width in the lake. It is estimated that the total cost of the canal to the United States is \$375 millions.

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PARAGUAY

República sudamericana, situada entre Bolivia, Brasil y la República Argentina. Su área es 98.000 millas cuadradas. Una cordillera de montañas la cruza en la general dirección de N. á S. La parte sur es uno de los más fértiles distritos de Sudamérica y consiste en lomas y suaves vertientes con ricas provisiones de madera, y anchas praderas que proporcionan excelentes terrenos para pastos. Las industrias principales son la cría de ganado y el cultivo de té. Las exportaciones incluyen la yerba mate ó té del Paraguay, tabaco, maderas de construcción y naranjas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 11.041.546 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.252.481 pesos fueron importaciones y 4.789.065 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 800.000 habitantes. La capital es Asunción.

PARAGUAY

Is a south american Republic, situated between Bolivia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. Its area is 98,000 square miles. A mountain chain runs in the general direction of N. to S. The southern portion is one of the most fertile districts of So. America, consisting of hills and gentle slopes richly wooded and of wide savannas, which afford excellent pasture ground. The principal industries are cattle raising and the cultivation of tea. The exports include yerba mate or Paraguay tea, tobacco, timber and oranges. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$11,041,546 of which \$6,252,481 were imports and \$4,789,065 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 800,000. The capital is Asuncion.

PERÚ

República marítima sudamericana en la costa del Pacífico, entre el Ecuador y Chile, su área es 695.720 millas cuadradas. Los altos Andes se extienden en las regiones del oeste y sur y son ricos en minerales de plata y oro. La explotación de minas se hace desde el tiempo de la conquista por Pizzarro sin haberse notado disminución en sus filones. La extensión de líneas ferreas desde los puertos á las regiones montañosas constantemente aumentan el desenvolvimiento de va-

PERU

Is a maritime Republic of south America on the Pacific coast, between Ecuador and Chile. Its area is 695,720 square miles. In the western and southern parts are the high Andes which are rich in ores of silver and gold. The exploitation of mines has proceeded from the conquest by Pizarro until now without noticeable diminution of the resources. The extension of railways from the ports into the mountain regions is constantly increasing the de-

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(Continuación)

llosas propiedades especialmente de cobre y plata.

La vertiente oeste de los Andes y los valles de los ríos están cubiertos con espesos bosques. Perú es peculiar en su producción de quina de la que suministra casi íntegramente la demanda universal de este producto. Algodón de calidad superior para el cual el suelo y el clima se adaptan admirablemente está ahora en floreciente producción y gradualmente aumentando en cantidad, café, azúcar, cacao, maíz, cereales y deliciosas frutas crecen en abundancia. La cría de ganado se hace por sus pieles y en los Andes manadas de alpacas son cuidadas por su lana. La cría de llamas, caballos y mulas para el transporte es grande.

El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió a 67.036.000 pesos oro, de los cuales 30.964.945 pesos fueron importaciones y 36.071.055 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 4.500.000 habitantes. La capital es Lima.

velopment of valuable properties especially of copper and silver.

The western slope of the Andes and the valleys of the rivers are covered with dense forests. Peru is peculiar in its yield of cinchona or peruvian bark. The world supply of which is almost exclusively obtained here. Cotton of superior quality, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted, is now produced and is gradually increasing in quantity. Coffee, sugar cane, cacao, rice, cereals, and fruits of the most delicious flavor are largely grown. Cattle are raised for their hides, and in the Andes, herds of alpacas are kept for their wool. The breeding of llamas, horses and mules for mountain transport is extensive.

The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$67,036,000 of which \$30,964,945 were imports and \$36,071,055 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 4,500,000. The capital is Lima.

PUERTO RICO

Es una de las Antillas situada 30 millas al este de San Domingo, su área es 3.600 millas cuadradas. La isla es montañosa con anchos y fértiles valles. Las industrias son puramente agrícolas. La cosecha más importante es la del azúcar, siguiéndola en valor la del tabaco, produce café de calidad superior

PORTO RICO

Is a west Indian island, 30 miles E. of Santo Domingo with an area of about 3.600 square miles. It is montaneous, with broad and fertile valleys. The industries are wholly agricultural. Sugar is the most valuable crop, tobacco comes next. Coffee of superior quality is raised and sold chiefly in Europe.

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que se vende casi en su totalidad en Europa, frutas se exportan á los Estados Unidos. En la isla hay gran riqueza y en muchos sitios evidencias de gran prosperidad, tiene ricas plantaciones y se encuentran promesas de gran futuro para Puerto Rico. El público en general es muy pacífico.

El comercio exterior en 1912 ascendió á 92.631.836 pesos oro de los cuales 42.926.473 pesos fueron importaciones y 49.705.413 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 1.200.000. La capital es San Juan. Puerto Rico fué cedido por España á los Estados Unidos en 1898.

Fruits are exported to the United States. There is much wealth in the island and in many places are evidences of great prosperity, rich plantations and promise of a great future for Porto Rico. The people are generally very peaceful.

The foreign trade in 1912 amounted to \$92,631,836 of which \$42,926,473 were imports and \$49,705,413 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,200,000. The capital is San Juan. Porto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Es una de las Antillas situada entre Cuba y Puerto Rico en el mar Caribe. Su area es 19.325 millas cuadradas, es montañosa conteniendo en el interior anchos planos de gran fertilidad y está cruzada por grandes ríos. Los bosques producen valiosas maderas, principalmente caoba y palo campeche ó de tinte. Café, algodón, tabaco, cacao y otros productos tropicales, se cultivan para la exportación. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 17.954.568 pesos oro, de los cuales 6.949.662 pesos fueron importaciones y 11.004.906 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 700.000 almas. La capital es Santo Domingo.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Is a West Indian Island, situated between Cuba and Porto Rico on the Caribbean sea. Its area is 19,325 square miles. It is mountainous but it contains a broad interior plain of great fertility and is traversed by large rivers. The forests yield, ornamental woods, chief mahogany and logwood. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and other tropical products are cultivated for export. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to 17,954,568 of which \$6,949,662 were imports and \$11,004,906 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 700,000. The capital is Santo Domingo.

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URUGUAY

República sudamericana en la costa del Atlántico entre el Brasil y Argentina. Su área es 72.110 millas cuadradas. La superficie presenta una serie de grandes llanuras cruzadas ocasionalmente por lomas de no gran elevación, en general casi desprovisto de arbolado. El clima es remarcablemente suave y sano.

Sus productos son trigo, maíz, cebada, arroz, legumbres, lino, cáñamo, algodón y azúcar, también hay frutas en abundancia. Grandes manadas de ganado caballar y vacuno corren libres en las fértiles pampas. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió a 94.005.151 pesos oro, de los cuales 47.687.115 fueron importaciones y 46.318.936 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 1.045.000 habitantes. La capital es Montevideo.

URUGUAY

Is a South American Republic on the Atlantic coast between Brazil and Argentina. Its area is 72,110 square miles. The surface presents a series of extensive plains traversed by occasional ranges of hills of no great elevation, the whole being almost destitute of trees. The climate is remarkably mild and salubrious.

Wheat, maize, barley, rice pulse, flax, hemp, cotton, and sugar are the products. Fruits are in abundance. Vast droves of horses and horned cattle run wild on the fertile pampas. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$94,005,151 of which \$47,687,115 were the imports and \$46,318,036 were the exports. The population is estimated to be about 1,045,000. The capital is Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

República sudamericana en el mar Caribe, entre Colombia y el Brasil. Su área es aproximadamente 400.000 millas cuadradas. Las partes norte y meridional son elevadas, la mayor parte del interior consiste en planos herbosos que se transforman en espesos bosques en los valles bajos del Orinoco, el cual encuentra su ruta al mar atraves del gran pantanoso delta. Las montañas de la parte occidental de los Andes tienen valiosas minas. Los bosques del bajo Orinoco parecen esos del Amazonas en

VENEZUELA

Is a South American Republic on the Caribbean sea, between Colombia and Brazil. Its area is about 400,000 square miles. The northern and southern boundaries are elevated and the larger part of the interior consists of grassy plains changing to dense forests in the lower valley of the Orinoco which finds its way to the sea through a vast swampy delta. The mountains in the western part of the Andes contain valuable mines. The forests of the lower Orinoco resemble those of the Amazon

Encíclopedia Geográfica de los Países Hispanos (Continuación)

su gran frondosidad y producen, gomas y muchas bonitísimas maderas ornamentales. En esas forestas abundan, animales feroces, pájaros, y reptiles, y hay gran variedad de monos, ciervos y tamandoas. Las pesquerías del mar Caribe son ricas en esponjas, perlas y conchas de tortuga. Las principales industrias son la agricultura y la ganadería. Siendo nación de gran futuro. El comercio exterior en 1911 ascendió á 41.079.274 pesos oro, de los cuales 18.394.890 pesos fueron importaciones y 22.684.384 pesos fueron exportaciones. La población se estima en 2.800.000 almas. La capital es Caracas.

in their luxuriance, and furnish, rubber and many beautiful ornamental woods. These forests abound in wild animals, birds, and reptiles, there are many species of monkeys deer and ant eaters. The fisheries of the Caribbean sea are rich in sponges, pearls, and tortoise shell. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries. It is a nation with a great future. The foreign trade in 1911 amounted to \$41,079,274 of which \$18,394,890 were imports and \$22,684,384 were exports. The population is estimated to be about 2,800,000. The capital is Caracas.

These statistics are based upon information kindly submitted by that worthy and beneficent International Institution—"The Pan-American Union" of Washington, D. C.

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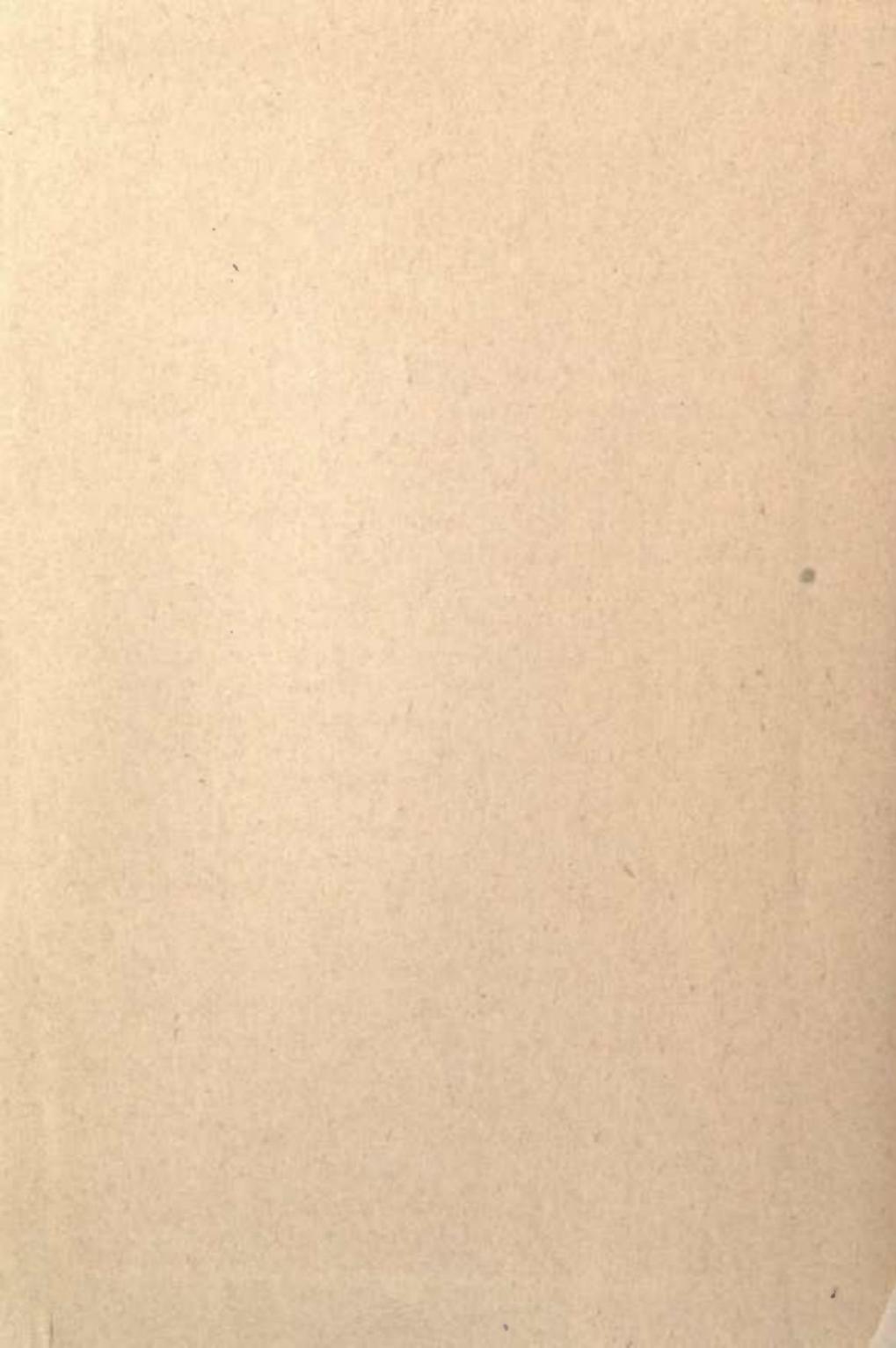
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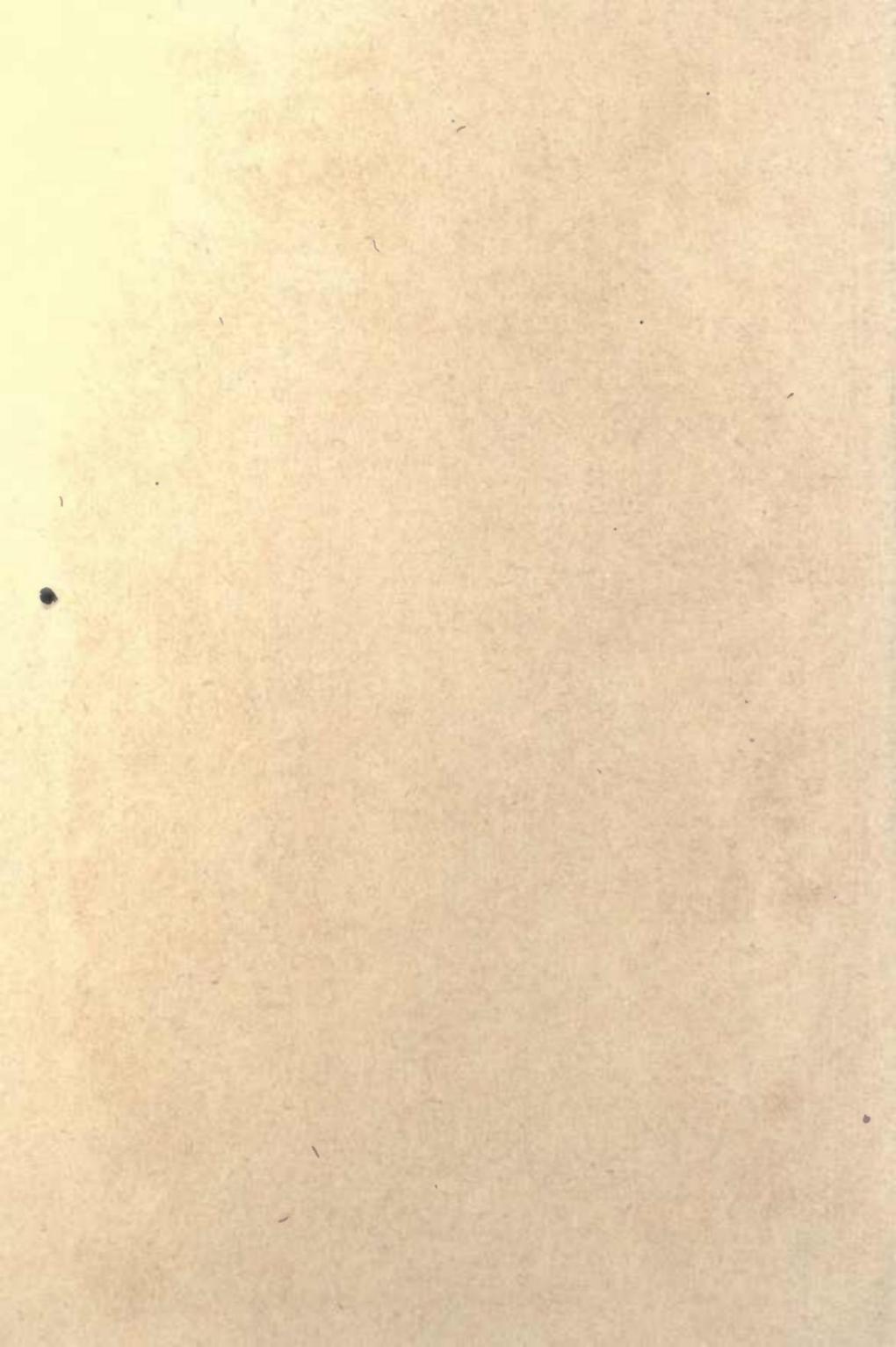
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